INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1930
13

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 274— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

EX-SATRAPS JOIN TORY CRUSADERS AGAINST INDIA

"India Is Blackmailing Britain!"

PACK THESE INDIAN "CRANKS" BACK HOME

More Clashes In Coalition Cabinet

INDIAN DELEGATES UNITED IN SHOWING UP THE TORY BLUFF

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

With the dawn of Monday the campaign in support of the Tory wager to send Mahatma home by the first available steamer is carried one step further.

Manifestation of the vigour with which the camvaign is waged on all fronts is seen in the Cabinet where more frequent clashes are reported to have taken place between Sir Samuel Hoare, and Sir Herbert and one stage the feeling became so exasperating that Sir S. Hoare is credited with having threatened to resign on the ground that he was not prepared to hold India Office reins unless the Conservative policy was given effect to. He is in complete agreement with the present Tory policy and the die-hard demand to break up the Conference. It is freely talked that he takes no objection even to the mean epithets indulged in by Tory M.P.'s about Indian delegates in Parliament, "cranks" "seditionists" and "agitators."

INDIA QUESTION THE STORM CENTRE.

The Coalition Cabinet, having now overcome the first hurdle of Tariff walls, is faced with the India question obstacle. Indian constitutional question has been for the present the storm centre and the Premier is said to be tired of listening to the Tory howlings: "End the Conference," "Send Gandhi Home." One of the Ministers is reported to have said humorously: "These slogans are in contrast to the ones which Britishers love to hear and to respond—"Buy British Goods."

TOO HOT FOR PREMIER.

As far as the Premier is concerned 10, Downing Street has become too uncomfortable a place for him. He is having a quick disillusionment of the glamour of National Party character of the Cabinet as he is every day called upon merely to carry out the behests of too many "enfants terribles" who on every issue stir up a mutiny against him.

CRUSADE AGAINST INDIA.

The crowd of victorious Commoners under the bold and uncompromising leadership of Churchill and Reginald Craddock will carry the crusade inch by inch to finally extort a statement from him that assist them in packing off Gandhis, Saprus and other "cranks" without further delay.

But this is not a one-sided issue. It has developed into a veritable tug-of-war between Tory diehards on one side and the Indian leaders on the other.

INDIAN LEADERS UNITED.

The Indian leaders are decided to fight shoulder to shoulder the Tory dictum "There is no alternative in the present conditions to the existing system of British rule in India. The Government must end the Conference forthwith and for future the nation means to have a new and bolder orientation of British policy in the East." Even the Liberal and Moderate Indian leaders have strengthened their opposition to this Tory "fatwa" and the relieving feature of the whole situation is that the Tory campaign has resulted in these Indian leaders' increased fears and anxieties about the "bona fides" of the National Government's intentions towards India. There is no sign of weakening on their part.

INDIAN LIBERALS CONFESSION.

I was talking to a prominent Liberal Indian delegate this morning and he confessed without hesitation to me,

"However bitter the whirlwind of Tory campaign, however anxious they be to pack us off to our country we shall not leave the shores of Britain even if the Rothermeres and the Beaverbrooks volunteer to charter a steamer for us. We are at present swallowing discourtesey and humiliation which they are showing us after inviting us with great sacrifice on our part. But every one knows that we have played our cards in a most sportsmanlike manner and as sportsmen we await the National Government to lay its cards on the table."

BRITISH BUNGLING.

Talking to a prominent Nationalist Indian leader, I was told by him that he was not surprised at the Tory tactics. "They had deliberately adopted a sphinx-like attitude during the earlier stages of the Conference with the object of recovering their position. But owing to bungling for which the British are notorious the tables have been turned against them. In their panicky frame of mind they fail to understand the Premier was forced to continue the Conference to save British from world obliquy. We have marked time without protest though we know the Conference will break up as a pack of cards. We are, however, holding on though we are not at all anxious to stay a day longer than necessary. If our British friends think we should not be here the are welcome to send us back but not without letting us know in unqualified and clear language why they called us here. We shall not allow either party to keep things up their sleeves.

EX-SATRAPS AS EMPIRE CRUSADERS.

The "Daily Mail" has further received the co-operation in its crusade against India by new recruits—ex-satraps from India—Meston, Sydenham, Reginald Craddock and Michael O'Dwyer whose views are quoted as those of "Great Empire Builders." These ex-Satraps proclaim that India is black-mailing Britain.

MAHATMAJI'S DISCUSSION WITH BURMA ANTI-SEPARATISTS

Conversation With L. George Taxes His Energy

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi discussed with the Burma anti-separationist group headed by Mr. U. Chit Hlaing, the future of Burma, and financial, political and other questions with a bearing on the Indian situation.

As the result of the strain of the conversations he has Mr. Lloyd George, Mahatma Gandhi was indisposed the whole of Saturday. Hence he carried on his usual activities and observed his fast for 24 hours. Late last night he took a small quantity of milk and fruit and today he feels quite well.

SIZING UP DIFFICULT POINTS

"Mac" Confers With Round Table Knights

PLENARY SESSION NOT BEFORE END OF WEEK

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mr. MacDonald is devoting almost the whole of to-day and tomorrow for the continuation of personal interviews with the Round Table Conference leaders with a view to sizing up the difficult points which the latter have hitherto found incapable of solution. Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare are participating in the interviews.

CONFERS WITH MINISTERIAL COLLEAGUES.

To-day the Prime Minister conferred with his Ministerial colleagues who are delegates to the Round Table Conference and then interviewed the Aga Khan at 10 Downing Street until nearly lunch time after which he met Sirdar Ujjal Singh at the House of Commons.

After a brief appearance in the House of Commons to answer questions he received Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru who was followed by Dr. Ambedkar and Sir A. Patro. Mr. MacDonald is the guest honour at a dinner to be given by Sir Akbar Hydari tonight. His interviews to-morrow include one with Gandhiji.

PLENARY SESSION.

It is now certain that Parliament will not rise before the Government statement of policy with regard to India is made either in the House of Commons or in the Round Table Conference and that the Plenary sitting of the Round Table Conference is not likely before the end of the week.—Reuter.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN IN RAE-BARELI

(From A Correspondent).
ALMORA, Nov. 20.

It is reliably understood that the District Congress Committee, Rai Bareli is meeting on the 28th November to consider the agrarian situation in the District. Several thousand applications have been submitted during the last month to the Deputy Commissioner Rai-Bareli on behalf of the Kisans drawing his attention to the inadequacy of remissions in rent and also to the very considerable damage done to the Kharif crop, by untimely rains. Thousands of Kisans are coming to the Deputy Commissioner's Court every day since about a month with their tale of woe applying to him for relief, but no satisfactory reply is being given by Government to these applications. The Kisans are disappointed and find it very hard to pay their Kharif kist in time. Besides, there are many other very serious grievances of the Kisans in some of the estates of Rai-Bareli. Kisans of several estates applied to the District Committee for permission to start Satyagraha as no relief was in sight either from Government or from Taluqdars Guidance was, however, postponed pending instructions from the Provincial Committee. Now that permission has been accorded to the District of Allahabad, the Rai-Bareli Committee in their meeting on the 28th propose to press for the permission to start the No-Rent campaign simultaneously with Allahabad. It is just possible that a part of Sultanpore District adjacent to Rai-Bareli may also go in for the No-Rent campaign.

British Attitude The Same As At First R. T. C.

SIR SULTAN AHMED INTERVIEWED

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, Nov. 23.

Sir Sultan Ahmed interviewed said regarding the so-called minority agreement said that it was not produced by the Muslim group. It was prepared by Sir Hubert Carr. Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Pennisalen and Col. Gidney. When approached, the Muslims appointed Mr. Jinnah, Sir M. Shafi, Aga Khan and Mr. Shaukat Ali to examine the draft which was later on adopted with necessary verbal changes.

He said, "In my opinion, the communal question could not be solved by the unbending attitude of the Sikhs and the want of authority on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to settle. Mahatma Gandhi was himself very anxious to bring about settlement, but he could not resist the Sikhs and the Hindu Mahasabhiets with the result that at the end, he pleaded that he was not a plenipotentiary on behalf of the Congress and the ultimate decision rested with the Congress. I have personally no doubt that the final decision will have to be given by His Majesty's Government whether that decision will be accepted by all parties concerned is a matter of speculation.

The British attitude was exactly the same as last year. The presence of Sir Samuel Hoare in India Office did not at all change the situation for the worse, but the main difficulty was the serious differences in our own camp. All the same, I hope and trust that the decisions arrived at last year, on various points will be finally adopted. Shortly stated there will be Provincial Autonomy and Responsibility at the Centre with the exception of the Army and Foreign Relations. Subject to necessary safeguards, Finance will in all likelihood, be transferred and I am inclined to think that these safeguards will be such as to be acceptable to all reasonable men both in India and England.

Asked about the East and West Corporation, Sir Sultan said that he has received no letter from the promoters. Before leaving for England he had received two telegrams, the first one offered him a seat on the directorate; on his refusal he was asked if he would be the legal adviser to the company. He expressed his willingness if he was paid for it. Since then he has not heard from them. He did not know anything abou it.

Sir Ali Imam interviewed said: "I am much too ill to give any interview."

Mr. Sachidanand Sinha has left Patna to join the Orissa Boundary Committee as its Advisory Member.

FINANCE BILL CERTIFIED.

"ELDERS" TO CONSIDER IT ON THURSDAY.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Emergency Finance Bill, certified by the Governor-General-in-Council has been placed before the Council of State which has decided to take the Bill into consideration on Thursday.—A. P.

BITTER STRUGGLE ONCE AGAIN

Statement On India Policy In Commons Before Christmas

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders discussed for nearly four hours the formula for commercial discrimination. No decision was arrived at. There will be a private conefrence of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Benthall, and Sir Hubert Carr to-morrow afternoon to arrive at a formula.

It is understood two delegates both knights of Bombay are concerned at the attitude of the Government over the communal issue and believe that they will make much of it to withhold responsibility at the centre.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

This morning they pleaded with Mahatma Gandhi to bring about a settlement. Mahatma Gandhi categorically asked them whether they believed that Government would give them what the Indian leaders wanted if the communal problem was solved.

PLAYING IN GOVT"S HANDS.

Dr. Moonje and others sharply rebuked them for playing into the hands of Government knowing full well that Government did not mean business but wanted to promote quarrels among the British Indian leaders. One of them, a Bombay knight also showed much enthusiasm for the depressed classes and urged Mahatma Gandhi to settle that problem also.

"I SHALL GIVE MY NECK."

Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported, said: "I shall give my neck. I shall not care even if the heavens fall. But I shall never be a party to the giving of separate electorate to the depressed classes and add to the deadly poison of communalism that is the creation of the British Government."

DON'T BOTHER.

Mahatma Gandhi told his liberal and progressive friends not to waste their time and energy over discussions of the communal matter as he knew as well as they that Government had made up their minds not to transfer army and finance to Indian control.

BITTER STRUGGLE AGAIN.

Mahatma Gandhi's contention was supported by a number of other delegates and the two Bombay Knights felt much disappointed as Mahatma Gandhi finally said: "I think we shall have to go through a bitter struggle once again."

FAR EAST, A VERITABLE POWDER MAGAZINE

Imperialist Powers' Alleged Game Of Inciting Japan And Russia.

JAPANESE PROPOSALS FOR A COMMISSION

POSSIBILITY OF MANCHURIAN REPUBLIC

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Moscow—Opinion here is that imperialist powers are anxious to incite Japan and Russia against each other. The Far East is a growth of Japanese influence in plode through actions of the imperialists who cannot oppose Japan without quarrelling amongst themselves, as each thinks only how to compensate itself for the growth of aJpanese influence in China.

POSSIBILITY OF MUNCHURIAN REPUBLIC.

Mukden—A Manchurian Republic is likely to arise from the present disturbances, and report has a stronger basis than the restoration of the Manchu dynasty, mooted a week ago. The new Mukden Government intends shortly to declare its control over provinces of Mukden, Kirin and Heilung Kiang, and form a government which will be Republican. The remaining province of Jehol being nearer to the Chinese border is hesitant, but it is expected to join the movement.

WHEREABOUTS OF BOY EX-EMPEROR.

The Japanese police bureau announce that the Boy ex-Emperor has been living in the vicinity of Dairen under their protection ond hence he has temporarily disappeared from the picture.

JAPANESE PROPOSALS FOR MANCHURIA COMMISSION.

Paris—Mr. Yoshizawa outlined, to-day, to M. Briand, the Japanese proposals for the Manchuria Commission. He suggested that the Commission should consist of three, French, British and American, with Chinese and Japanese attaches, and said that such Commission would guarantee impartiality and fair-dealing.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Nanking.—Dr. Vikyuin Wellington Koo ex-Prime Minister has been apponted Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE CAPTURE ANGANCHI & TSITSIHAR

Chinese Force Of About 50,000 Routed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mukden.—The Japanese capture of Anganchi and Tsitsihar was a sequel to a battle in which according to the Japanese headquarters, a Japanese force of only 3,500 men, twenty fieldguns and few aeroplanes routed the Chinese forces variously estimated at between 20 and 50 thousand reported to have been fairly well supplied with artillery. Owing to intense frost, Japanese armoured cars were useless and Japanese aeroplanes only could be used because engines had been kept running for two days before the battle.

There have been many cases of frostbite among the Japanese owing to the Chinese before evacuating Tsitsihar, smashing all windows and stoves in Tsitsihar barracks where the Japanese are now quartered.—Reuter.

SENAPATI BAPAT PLEADS GUILTY.

(From A Correspondent.)
RATNAGIRI, Nov. 23.

Senapati Bapat pleaded guilty in the sessions court. The question of sentence was reserved for argument by Dadasaheb Karandikar at noon to-morrow.

'Ban On Bombay Naujawan Conference

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S 'FIRMAN'

The following order has been issued by the Commissioner of Police:—"Whereas it has been publicly announced that a "Navjawan Conference" is to be held in Bombay on the 28th and 29th November 1931, and whereas it is necessary for the preservation of public safety to prohibit such a Conference, I Gerald Sydney Wilson, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under sub-section 3 of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act), prohibit for one week from the date of this order the holding of the said Navjawan Conference or any other Conference held under the auspices of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha."

Emergency Meeting Of N. B. Sabha

The Secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha writes:—

An extraordinary Executive Committee meeting of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the offices of the Sabha, Dwarkadas Mansions, at 6-30 p.m. to consider the future plan of action in regard to the Bombay Naujawan Conference in view of the Police Commissioner's ban.

All the Conference workers and members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend the meeting.

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For Each Additional Word.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

POST—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—Must possess 10 years' experience of Police work. Expert in investigation and C. I. D. work. Salary up to Rs. 400/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applicaions will be considered, before 15th December, 1931, to the Army Minister, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3956

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY.—Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electrical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science. Salary Rs. 400-25-500 per month with free quarters or house allowance of Rs. 50/- per month in lieu thereof. The appointment to be for three years in the first instance. Applications with 'copies only' of testimonials to reach the Director not later than 20th January, 1932.
A 3957

WANTED—A CAPABLE CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and a WEAVING MASTER for an up-country mill. Only men possessing uptodate theotrical knowledge with thorough experience need apply. Stating terms and qualifications, to Box No. 1265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6261

WANTED—For up-country Mills experienced. CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, DYEING and BLEACHING MASTERS Apply immediately with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6271

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG LADY COMPANION. And to give tuition (English) to a boy of 19 for a part-time. Stating salary, etc. apply Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6258

WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply with one anna stamp to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnataka. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay 1.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE GENTLEMEN with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGENTS on liberal commission terms. Good prospects for right men. Plans attractive, premium rates almost lowest in India and privileges to policyholders unique. Apply to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi Post Box No. 117.
3848 C.

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET at Mahim, near the Station upper floor of a new Bungalow with a tiny garden all modern comforts reduced rent Rs. 70. Apply STATION MASTER.
C R 3261

Situations Wanted

MATRICULATED GUJARATI GENTLEMAN, knowing typewriting wants JOB. Salary no consideration. Please apply Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 6268

Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES. CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHMOUD BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.
R6232

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Educational

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6184

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between Suleman Haji Esmail and Abdul Rehman Haji Esmail carrying on business at 261-263 Abdul Rehman Street, under the name and style of Suleman Haji Esmail has been dissolved by mutual consent as from Kartak Sud 1st S. Y. 1988 (10th November, 1931). The said Abdul Rehman Haji Esmail will continue to carry on the said business under his own name.
R6262

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the services of Rajaram Bandhuji Bel-Collector have been dispensed with from this date. He has no connection with this Gymkhana anymore and anybody dealing with him hereafter will do so at his risk.

BHOGILAL C. SHAH,
S. S. DONGRE,
Jt. Hon.: Secretaries.
P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.
19th November, 1931.
R 6763

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CELEBES MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 22nd November, 1931, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 24th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1931.
3960

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BACKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase a moiety of the land and premises known as "Agars" or "Salt pans" named "Nagadee," situate at Anik in Taluka Trombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crayford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others, representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, pursuant to the directions contained in the Orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

ANY person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of Nov. 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of salt pans land or Agar known as Nagadee Agar, situate in the village of Anik, Taluka Trombay Revenue, Taluka South Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing about 403 kundis and admeasuring 29 acres and 13-1/4 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 68-79-80 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Dholiacha Agar and partly by Agar called Dhanaji, on or towards the West by marshy land, on or towards the South by marshy land and partly by Agar called Dholiacha and on or towards the North by marshy land. The said property includes salt platforms, water tanks, bunds and other fixtures standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Anik in Trombay Taluka Revenue, Taluka South Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement from East to West about 25-1/2 ft. and from North to South about 18 ft. together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows:—this to say, on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West and South by open land and on or towards the North by the house of Dama Pandoo.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3953.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. GOVINDJI RUGNATH, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances, the piece of land described in the schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having or claiming to have any right, title interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, charity, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, in Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and being the middle portion, admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts of Final Plot Number 109-A of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, and which middle piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is, on the North by the other portion of the same Final Plot belonging to Bai Lalitabai Laxmandas Bhagat, on the South by the other portion of the same Final Plot belonging to the Vendor, on the East by Final Plot Number 109-B, belonging to the Purchaser, and on the West by the Bandra Ghodbunder Road.

Dated at Andheri, this 22nd day of November, 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
3955.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale, held on 4th day of November, 1931, by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree absolute for sale made in the High Court Suit No. 1147 of 1930, filed by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and Another against Shree Padmavati Vahuji Maharaj and Another, our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 380 Square Yards or thereabouts together with godowns standing thereon bearing Old Survey No. 16666, New Survey No. 2J/9564, Cadastral Survey No. 341 Cadastral Division Colaba and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 498 Street No. 27-26, 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lanes and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the 3rd Pasta Lane on or towards the South by 2nd Pasta Lane, on or towards the East by the property owned by Mr. A. N. Pinto and on or towards the West by the Railway Siding of B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Dated this 23rd day of Nov. 1931.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3959

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT TERRACE CAMA, ALTAMOUNT ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions of J. Bullock, Esqr., Manager, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th December, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the household property of the abovenamed gentleman comprising: Drawing Room Suites, palm stands, screens, dining table, chairs, side-board, nearly new Frigidaire, teapoys, centre table, show cases, almyrahs, plain and mirror doors cupboards, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing tables, crockery, glassware and similar other household articles.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
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Agrarian Crisis—U. P. Conditions—Staggering Facts—Prices and Rents—No Surplus—Holdings And Yield—Remissions Won't Solve Problem—Wanted Through Inquiry—Government's Callousness—Congress Warning—Working Hours In Miills—Response To Congress Resolution.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P.

Factors That Led To No-Rent Action.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has, after mature deliberation, decided to start a defensive no-rent campaign in the Province. The beginning will be made in the Allahabad District if the negotiations with Government fail. Notices to the Zamindars as well as tenants to with-hold revenue and rent until directed by the Congress to the contrary are already being issued. The following are culled from the report of U. P. Congress Agrarian Inquiry Report will be read with interest.

A sort of survey of the economic condition of the cultivating classes has been made this year in a large number of villages by Congressmen and other interested in the problem. The data collected can admit of only one invariable deduction, namely, that the cultivator has been totally crippled and his produce is not sufficient at the present rate even to meet the cost of production The conclusion receives full support from the speech of Mr. Brijnandan Lal in the local Legislative Council delivered on February 17. He had himself conducted an economic inquiry in three typical villages. He arrived at equally striking and equally disquieting inferences. According to him the cash value of the produce was Rs. 204. Rs. 186 and Rs. 29 respectively, while the cost production, without taking into account maintenance charges of the cultivators and their families came to Rs. 311. Rs. 240. and Rs. 26 respectively. Making every allowance for the unscientific character of these inquiries, no doubt need be felt as to the approximate correctness of the broad conclusions and the fact is irresistibly borne out that the unprecedented fall in prices leaves no margin or surplus in the hands of even the best of tenants for the payment or even a fraction of their old rents.

PREPOSTEROUS.

It must have occurred to the meanest intelligence that in the face of the tremendous decline in the prices it would be preposterous to expect from the cultivators the rents that they used to pay in the previous years. the money value of their produce having diminished by more than 60 p.c. in the course of a few months. It must have been equally clear that any delay in dealing with the situation was fraught with serious danger. It was the plain duty of the Government to take the initiative in the matter and to adopt adequate and liberal measures at once.

The value of the 'Kharif' harvest had been reduced to about one half. The Government ought to have stepped in at once, when 'Kharif' crops were garnered with satisfactory solutions in the matter of rent and revenues. The steady course of decline in prices and other signs ought to have been sufficient to induce the Government to take the necessary measures before the close of 1930. But curious are the ways of the Government. Not only did it omit to take any initiative to bring about equitable adjustment, but it refused even to take notice of the suggestions from the public or of representations from Zemindars. The question was repeatedly mooted on the floor of the Council in February and again in March, but the Government utilised the occasion only for making provocative speeches.

CURIOUS.

It is really curious that the Government did not allow this powerful factor which had naturally convulsed every grade of society in these Provinces any weight in framing the budget of in making their Financial statement in March. According to their budget the year was highly favourable. Ludicurous though it may appear Government actually budgetted for the collection not only of the full revenue from land-lords and of full rents from tenants in Government estates, but also for the collection of the outstanding arrears! This was not only grossly stupid but demonstrated an extremely callous mentality. The Government, instead of granting the overdue relief to the hard-hit cultivator, took recourse to what was more congenial to it namely, repression and coercion....

MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

This momentous agrarian question was the first to engage the attention of Congressmen after the Delhi settlement. Within a few days of the Agreement at Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru save some of prominent officers of the U.P. Government and impressed upon them the necessity of adequate remissions. The Council of the U. P. Congress Committee passed an important resolution on March 13, and solemnly made its apprehensions made to the Government that in case speely relief was not afforded to the peasantry the economic discontent may prove a grave danger to the restoration of normal conditions. The Government remained impervious. Precious time was lost, misery was aggravated, confusion got words confounded and the distressed were relentlessly oppressed. And when Congressmen raised their voice in protest they were persecuted and branded as preachers of class hatred.

RENT MOVEMENT.

In the matter of the movements of rents it is difficult to get exact figures for the period prior to 1893-94. The following figures of total rental demands show the increase in rents since 1893-94:—

(In lakhs.)

Year	Agra	Oudh	Total
1893-94	832	367	1199
1898-99	842	363	1211
1914-15	1073	520	1593
1928-29	1306	574	1880
1929-30	..	..	1940

The above figures show an increase of about 63 per cent. between 1893-94 and 1929-30. The increase, however, was not uniform and as time advanced the percentage of further increase decreased. The percentage between 1893-94 and 1914-15 was 33 in the provinces and 29 and 42 in Agra and Oudh respectively, while 1914-15 and 1928-29 corresponding figures were 22, 10 and 18 according to the calculations made by the Government. On the whole the increases in Agra and Oudh during the last 36 years have been almost even with the difference that while in Agra the rate of increase has not been subject to marked fluctuations, in Oudh the rate of increase in the earlier part was much higher than in the latter.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

The divisional figures, however vary widely. The divisional averages are not a sure indication of the state of affairs in different divisions, but they are good enough for the purposes of comparison and also for arriving at general conclusions. From the statement given below, the differences in rent rates between various divisions and also between different classes of tenants in the same division will be manifest. The rates are highest in Meerut and lowest in Jhansi, but in Bundelkhand only about half of the area in the holding is ordinarily available for cultivation so the apparently low figure does not correctly represent the real incidence of rent. The rate for occupancy tenants is highest in Meerut, Rs. 6-6-0 per acre. It is a little more than Rs. 5 in Agra and Allahabad and a little less than Rs. 5 in Rohilkhand, and Rs. 4-6-0 and Rs. 4-2-0 in Gorakhpur and Benares Division respectively. Corresponding figures for other tenants are much higher. The percentage of increase for various classes of tenants in the rents of different classes of tenants vary considerably.

DIVISION.	Rent per Acre.		Increase between 1898-99 and 1928-29. per cent.		
	Occy.	Other	Occy.	Other	All
Meerut	6.6	15.1	60	136	88
Agra	5.2	10.5	18	122	48
Rohilkhand	4.8	9.1	30	153	54
Allahabad	5.3	8.7	18	93	36
Jhansi	2.6	3.5	4	52	28
Benares	4.2	6.6	8	89	15
Gorakhpur	4.6	5.5	28	62	43
Lucknow	3.6	7.8	57	50	50
Fyzabad	3.9	7 4	50	35	40

RENTS AND PRICES.

From the above it will be clear that the largest increase has taken place in Meerut division, and also that the increase in the case of ordinary tenants has been much greater than in the case of occupancy tenants; in the first four divisions named in the above statement the increase has varied in the case of statutory tenants, between 100 and 150. In Allahabad and Benares about 80 per cent , in Gorakhpur 75 per cent., in Rohikhand and Agra about 70 per cent, in Jhansi 60 per cent.. and in Meerut about 58 per cent. of the tenants' area is held by occupancy tenants. In the case of non-heriditary tenants in Meerut and Rohilkhand the increase in rents has even surpassed the increase in the level of prices during the last thirty years. During the said interval the increases in the occupancy and statutory have been about 1.3 and 4.5 per acre respectively.

HAILY LOOKS AT IT.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in his address to the Council in July indicated some of the possible lines of approach to the question of re-adjustment. The principal points which according to him called for an answer were: (1) whether the rents should be reduced to the level of 1901 or thereabout, assuming the prices then in force agreed with the present market rates, (2) whether the cultivators should also bear a part of the loss resulting from the slump in prices and be made to reconcile themselves to a lesser reduction. We are for the present leaving the question of the method of free adjustment of revenue alone. There can be no two opinions about the propriety and necessity of reducing the rent at least to the level which was in force when the present rate of food grains were current. We have shown above that there has been a considerable increase in rent since 1895-94 but the prices that are now prevailing do not differ materially from the prices of 1893. A close study of the figures should leave no doubt on the point that the rental demand should not have been ordinarily more than half of the present demand when the prices were at the present level in the last century.

NOT SOLE CRITERION.

But the price level of food grains should not be the sole criterion. It is likely to lead to a wrong conclusion if other factors, such as the rates of agricultural wages and prices of livestock, tools, plants, etc., are not taken into account. The profits of agriculture vary directly as the prices of agricultural produce, and universally as the rates of agricultural wages and prices of the means of production. Again the extent of the holding has an importance bearing on the economic condition and capacity of the cultivator. Even if there be no change in the prices of food grians, if there has been an increase in the cost of production or a decrease in the area of the holding there must be a distinct deterioration in the relative condition of the holder.

REALITIES.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the prices of plough, cattle etc., and the rates of agricultural wages have increased by no more than 100 to 200 per cent. during the last thirty years, and by a still larger percentage if we go further back and take a longer interval. It is equally indisputable that owing to the ever growing pressure on land the area of the average holding is dwindling. Taking one instance only the cultivator in Muzaffarnagar had a 17 acres holding in 1840. If it were sought to replace the cultivator in the position in which he was, when in olden days the present level of prices were in operation, allowance will have to be made for those adverse factors also. But human life is not as simple as the solution of an aithmetical problem or the casting of average and summing up of figures. The force of habit tanscends and dominates all calculations.

THIS CATALOGUE.

The supreme fact which confronts us is patent. The value of the outturn has quite abruptly shrunk by about 60 per cent. The cultivator has been used to a certain standard of living, which is often vary low; and the situation demands that necessary steps should be taken to enable him to live his usual life. The revenue system is based on the recognition of this principle. That is why the rental previlege is accorded by statute to certain classes of cultivators and why restrictions are prescribed to control the enhancemnt of rents. The magnitude of the abrupt change in prices which has given a heavy shock to every tenant is a more live factor than the vissicitudes that have taken place in the movements of rent in different places or among different classes of tenants.

Again none can get over the fact that the loss that has accrued to the cultivator in consequence of this economic cataclysm is likely to leave him much worse off than what he was a year ago, even if his rental liability is wiped off completely.

MERE REDUCTION WON'T DO.

However if mere reduction of rent to the level of the year "when prices were same as today" could have given the Kisan" the necessary relief, a reduction of from 50 per cent. to 66 per cent of the present rents, varying according to the condition of the different localities would have met the situation. But as we have pointed above the level of the prices of agricultural product should not be the only consideration in fixing the rents. Though in 1901 the prices of grain were almost as low as they are to-day, the cost of production was much lower and the area of an average holding much larger. 1901 rents can be reintroduced only when all factors governing agricultural life in that year are produced. And then there is nothing to show that in 1901 the produce of an average holding fetched enough money to meet the cost of production, the tenants maintenance charges and the zamindar's rental demands.

We have not been able to appreciate the necessity of allowing remissions in proportion to the rental increase on the demand of any particular year. The question is not "what proportion should be remitted", but "what rent should be charged"; and we think the only way of fixing rent is to find out the income of and expenses on an average holding and fix a proportion of the surplus, if there be any, as rent.

CHARGE ON SURPLUS.

"The Government spokesmen in these Provinces have claimed that the rent charged in the past were no more than a part and for the matter of that but a small part of the surplus available to the average cultivator after defraying the cost of production and his maintenance." We commend this principle and accept that a reasonable part of the surplus should be made available as rent. We are willing to concede that, out of regard for the difficulties of other classes and the Government, the proportion of the surplus to be taken as rent should be higher now than heretofore. But obviously the question of the percentage does not arise unless ther e is a surprise. And consequently no rent should be charged where is no surplus.....The measure of the surplus must be determined by (1) the extent of holding, (2) the quantity of the produce, (3) the price hereof and (4) the cost of production.

WHAT BANKING COMMITTEE SAW.

The United Provinces Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee observed last year, again in the light of the old level of prices that "great majority of all cultivators either possess holdings at or slightly above the economic limit or possesses uneconomic holdings with a subsidiary occupation. In either case the result is that, though they can, by unremitting toil, make ends meet in a good year, they can put by no reserve against a bad year, and when such a year occurs, can only tide over by borrowing and, it must be remembered that standard of living is low." The Banking Inquiry Committee unequivocally accept in their report that in the Gorakhpur division the average holding is uneconomic. The Committee's treatment of the subject can leave no doubt about the uneconomic character of holdings below 4 acres in extent. And by far the large majority of holdings being less than that size the people cultivating them can have no surplus.

MAKE-SHIFT WON'T WORK.

We are entitled to conclude that in the present state the cultivator, however honest and hard-working he may be, barring very rare exceptional cases, cannot afford to pay any rents and we feel that such a colossal orange has come over the country-side in consequence of the tremendous fall in prices that a make-shift arrangement will not work. We are convinced that it is not possible to suggest any scale of rents without a thorough inqury into the economic status of the cultivating classes. This inquiry should be held simultaneously in a number of typical villages with a view to ascertain, with a reasonable degree of precision, the following facts. (1) The extent of the average holding and along with it the numbers of holdings of different sizes, (2) The utilisation of land included in the holding and the manner in which it is sown with different crops, (3) The outturn of these crops, (4) the cost of production, (5) The cost of maintenance of the cultivator and his family, (6) The extent of indebtedness. "Rent should be the first charge on the surplus, but it can be a charge on the surplus alone."

RENT AND REVENUE.

Having arrived at this conclusion about rent we do not think it profitable to enter into any discussion about revenue. One goes with the other. Reduction in rent needs must be accompanied by resettlement of revenue and possibly by equitable readjustment of the respective shares of the zamindar and the Government in the revised rent. We may here point out that the enhancement in revenue demand has not kept pace either with the rise in prices of the agricultural produce or with the rate of enhancement in rent. While in 1898-99 the total revenue demand of the Provinces was more than of the total rental demand, in 1929-30 it was less than 37 per cent.

WANTED NEW BASIS.

The country is to-day faced with a difficult problem. Mere remissions in rent and revenue will not solve it. New basis for the assessment of rent and revenue shall have to be explored. We will have to device and introduce a system which will ensure to the tehant his subsistence. Unless this is done the problem remains unsolved. Remissions or some similar device might ease the situation for a year or two—even for a decade—but the problem will remain there. The more the solution is delayed, the more the danger of the situation going out of control. If those in whose power it is to-day, do not give necessary relief to the distressed cultivators, hunger and starvation will force them seek the relief for themselves. And then who can tell what will happen. Millions of Kisans—and almost 35 millions they are—to seek relief —they are bound to get it. We can to-day solve it peacefully. How it will solve itself to-morrow no one can dare foretell.

REDUCED MILL WORKING HOURS.

Congress Textile Mill Committee's Successful Efforts

The Secretary, Congress Textile Mills Committee writes:—

The attention of the Congress Textile Mills Committee having been drawn to the excessively long hours of work obtaining in the mills in some of the Indian States, the Secretary of the Committee addressed letters to the mills concerned asking them to reduce the working hours to ten. The following mills were approached in this connection:—

1. The Rajkot Cotton Mills, Rajkot.
2. The New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar.
3. The Wadhwan Camp Mills, Wadhwan.
4. The Cambay State Mills, Cambay.
5. The Binod Mills, Ujjain.
6. The Krishnakumar Mills, Mahuva.
7. Sree Sahu Chhatrapathy Mills Kolhapur.
8. Maharaja Kishangarh Somayag Mills, Kishangarh.
9. The Ujjain Cotton Gng. & Spg. Mills, Ujjain.

The Committee is glad to announce that the mills have agreed to the request of the Committee and have reduced their working hours to ten.

FRESH ATTACK ON G. I. P. R. WORKERS.

Retrenchment In Matunga Workshop.

(By D. L. PATHAK, Gen. Sec. G. I. P. R. U.)

The present strength of the Matunga workshop of the G. I. P. Railway is above 3950 and it is proposed to retrench 905 men. In all fairness it must be stated that if the administration really cared for efficiency and economy without discharging these 905 men it could easily have found various channels. The annual wastage in the shops at Parel and Matunga alone is some where about 400 men. Besides there is sufficient scope for drafting men in the Parel shop where the order of the day at present is that 200 men work 2 hours overtime each week day, 3 1/2 hours on Saturdays and 8 hours on Sundays. This in itself could accommodate more than 100 men. It can be seen from the above, out of 905 men to be retrenched nearly 500 men could easily be accommodated and the balance as shown below:

ALTERNATIVES.

(1) Vacancies that exist: Matunga 75, Parel 40: Total 115.

(2) Voluntary retirement of workers of over 20 years service by granting them the usual concessions of gratuity: About 250.

What we ask for is not a concession. When the B. B. and C. I. Railway transferred their workshops to Dohad the first concession they gave was the offer of voluntary retirement to all workers with the usual concession allowed on superannuation.

(3) Reduction in the number of officers is an item not taken into calculation at all by the administration. The increase is more than 50 per cent when comparing the vgures of 1924 while the strength of the workmen is in inverse ratio. Calculating on the basis of 1924, eight officers would suffice for Matunga workshops and the savings effected by the retrenchment of 17 officers is not a small sum. The salaries of the 17 officers would provide for about 350 workmen.

One more suggestion that the administration might consider, if it likes to is the centralisation of similar shops at both the workshops under the shpervision of one officer for both. There is no doubt that a greater efficiency and out turn in work will result in this arrangement, apart from making provision for economy.

The last but not least field where there is a possibility of absorption is the line staff extending from Bombay to Delhi. The percentage of vacancies occurring over the line under normal conditions necessitates recruitment. This can be stopped and workshop labourers absorbed wherever possible. I am sure if this is done there will not be a single worker of the G. I. P. Railway thrown out into the streets.

CALL TO A. I. R. F.

At a meeting held under the joint auspicious of the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Unions under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in October last a resolution was passed that unless the Railway Board withdraws the new order of etrenchment of 10,000 workers the Railwaymen's Federation should cease co-operation with the Court of Inquiry and conduct a campaign for general strike throughout India. The fourth half-yearly meeting with the Railway Board is shortly to come in the first week of December and I request the Federation that they should take immediate action in requesting the Railway Board to postpone the retrenchment in the shops until the meeting takes place and the whole question discussed from all points of view. I understand that the G. I. P. Administration is making arrangement to carry out the retrenchment from the 1st of December and it is, therefore, necessary for the Federation to move in the matter immediately and put off the retrenchment.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

It is well-known that the Matunga workshop contribute a large number of members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. This Union is not being treated fairly by the administration. Since the last great strike it is not too much to say that every endeavour is made to crush this Union. This accounts for a large number of Matunga shop employees being particularly selected for retrenchment. I cannot but refer to amusing incident in this connection. In one of the letters addressed by the Agent to the G. I. P. Staff Union in which the Agent says that the Staff Union is not interested in the retrenchment of the workers, yet gave a list of the number and categories of staff which are about to be retrenched and invited representation which that Union might care to submit. The Agent knows full well that the major percentage of the Matunga workshop men belong to the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. There was no necessity to address the Staff Union in the matter referred to above. From this the public can judge what sympathy and fair treatment can the labourers expect from the hands of the G. I. P. administration.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

IR earnestly appeal to my brother workers to awake, arise and realise the dangers ahead and to gird up their loins and follow the true path. The Railway Board has challenged the workers and I am sure, the resolution already passed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will surely be translated into action by all the transport workers and that 4th February will be celebrated by them throughout the length and breadth of India when the G. I. P. Railway workers will undoubtedly be in the forefront guarding the workers Red Flag. The general strike alone will lead the workers to success.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN AMERICA.

How Labour Federation Looks At It.

I.F.T.U.)—The recent rapid growth of unemployment in America has given rise to various floating rumours that the American Federation of Labour (A.F. of L.) would soon be declaring in favour of the principle of state unemployment insurance. This is not so, however: the wish has usually been father to the thought. In reality, the A F. of L. at its last Congress reiterated its opposition to unemployment insurance. The opposition of the American trade union centre is, however, less directed against the principle of state intervention and state aid than against certain specific methods.

The State, it urges, must use the whole of its influence to master the crisis instead of merely providing assistance to the victims. Although there can be no objection to this view, yet, as we shall see later, it is perhaps not the last word on the subject. For ultimately the A. F. of L must make its advocacy of this principle conditional upon the success of its application—and in some quarters there is doubt of this success even in America. Furthermore in the U. S. A. Account has to be taken of the special conditions of the country in framing social legislation. As in other spheres, the principle of unemployment insurance, if adopted at all, will probably be adopted first of all in individual states; and it is, in fact, chiefly in specific states that propaganda for it is concentrated, and some steps towards it have been taken. (One of the resolutions submitted to the Convention declares in favour of a system of unemployment insurance in the individual states supported by the Federal Government!)

We can see this tendency to achieve national reforms through the action of the individual States at work in recent changes in respect of oldage pensions. This question is already being discussed in no less than 17 states. Yet it was not till last August that the Executive Council of the A.F. of L. took a definite step in this direction by approving a model law to serve the 'individual states' and thus facilitate uniformity in such legislation. The same feature is also to be seen in workmen's compensation. The rates for such insurance demanded by private insurance companies are exorbitantly high, and certain states have therefore set up insurance centres of their own: in one of these, that of Ohio, only I per cent. of the income is demanded for this purpose, while the administrative expenditure of the private companies is so excessive that they demand about 38 per cent. of the income.

In view of this obvious waste, the A. F. of L. has now pronounced in favour of state insurance, and it urges that in the next two years everything possible shall be done to "adopt the state insurance fund." In respect of Labour Exchanges, however, the A. F. of L. has gone considerably further; at this year's convention it again urged the conversion of the U. S. Employment Service (machinery for securing employment established at the time of the war and demobilisation) into a national system of Labour Exchanges. But here, too, the work is to be done locally, and the requisite bodies created by the individual states later.

Meanwhilst, the far-reaching measures which the A. F. of L. considers expedient for the combatting of unemployment make it clear that its objections to unemployment insurance are based rather upon method than upon principle. Since, as already stated, it is held to be of the first importance that economic life shall be stimulated, the standpoint of the A. F. of L. is here pronouncedly national, it being obvious that on this ground the national government is the most important factor.

In the absence of any official nation-wide statistics of unemployment covering all classes of workers, except those of the A. F. of L. itself, the Federation desires that a systematic basis for such statistics shall be created. Statistics should be established as soon as possible dealing with working hours, output, the labour market, wages etc., in fact, everything required for the establishment of a planned economic system. Only when this material is available will it be possible to go further and adopt the measures demanded by the A. F. of L. for a planned economic system, including the convening, also suggested by the A. F. of L., of a national economic conference representing the Government, workers and employers, and to prepare the way for that stabilisation of industry and employment which is one of the chief objects of the A.F. of L. and should lead to speedy setting up of a "Federal Employment Board".

Apart from these long-range schemes, the A. F. of L. which anticipates that next winter there will be about 7 million unemployed, has also compiled a construc-

(Continued on page 10)

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INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

ITS DEFECTS ANALYSED

(By Dr. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA).

II*

Next we come to the representatives of the medical profession. Under Section 3 (d) of the Bill, each province is authorised to send one representative of the medical practitioners on its Provincial Medical Register, to the Indian Medical Council. Under Section 5 (3), it is, however, provided that "no person shall be eligible for election unless he has had five or more years' experience as a professor, lecturer, or reader in the medical colleges or schools affiliated to British Universities". It may be noted in passing that no definition is given in the Bill of the colleges and schools mentioned herein; while the definition given in Section 2 of the Bill, of "medical institution" is inaccurate, or, at least, inappropriate. Taking, however, the above expressions in their commonly understood sense, there are in India, including Burma, at present twelve medical colleges and schools. The number of professors, lecturers and readers in these institutions comes to less than 250 in number, over 50 of them being I.M.S. officers. Thus nine or ten representatives of the medical profession, which consists of about 15,000 medical graduate (regarding the Licentiates, a reference is made later on), will have to be selected out of less than 250 persons qualified under this Section. On a further analysis into the composition of this number, it will be found that over two-thirds of them are gazetted Government officers. Out of these twelve colleges, in only two namely Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, and the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, is the teaching staff entirely non-officials. On the other hand, in Lucknow and at the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi, Government influence is predominant, particularly in Delhi, though the entire staff of these two colleges may not be technically officials. In all the other eight colleges the staff entirely consists of officials.

WHY NOT DIRECT REPRESENTATION?

In the draft Bill of 1928, the relevant Clause permitted a direct representation by the practitioners from amongst themselves, on the Central Medical Register. Is it, then, fair, that while in Great Britain itself the medical practitioners select their representatives by a direct election, without any restriction whatsoever, the Government in India should have struck upon, in the year 1931, the plan of restricting the choice of the general medical practitioners to a small number of their brethren, who will practically all be specialists? Such a restriction of their representatives by the medical practitioners in India is sought to be justified, on the plea of securing "the presence in the Council of a body of men fully acquainted with the condition of medical education throughout British India." (See Notes on Clauses, Clause 5.) Why, then, restrict the choice of the professional element, far more extensive in number and much more vitally concerned in the actual work of the Council, by imposing such a qualification upon the candidates that can be elected by the Registered Medical practitioners? There are already the eight University representatives on the Medical Council to satisfy this requirement.

STANDARD OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

It is well to remember that besides maintaining the standard of medical education in India, the most important function of the Indian Medical Council will be to maintain a high standard of professional conduct from medical practitioners in India. The failure to maintain the required standard of professional conduct on the part of any practitioner would lead, under Section 15, to the removal of his name from the Medical Register after requisite enquiry and trial by the Council. Is this an insignificant thing? The small constituency of about 250 professors etc., from whom, according to the Bill, the medical practitioners are to elect their representatives, will, in practice, generally, be consultants in their respective specialities. What will this class of the profession know of the special problems of life and practice that dialy confront the general practitioners, who will constitute over 99 p.c. of the membership on the Medical Register? If he is to be tried for "any improper conduct in any professional respect", should the accused not have, at every stage of his trial, men on the Medical Council, likely to be acquainted with every aspect of the life and practice of an average medical practitioner? The Council will have to act both as judge and jury in these cases, and it is but right and proper that there should be in it at least a proportion of men coming from the class to which the person tried belongs. The representatives of the medical practitioners on the Council must therefore be selected "directly" by them without any limitation to their choice. The professors, lecturers and readers may certainly compete in the election, and if they have any worth of their own, no doubt the choice of the medical practitioners will fall on them. As a matter of fact, with their connection, in the past or at the time of the election, with a medical college, whose alumni will actually be the voters at the election, they will always have some pull in the election over others not so circumstanced.

From the actual experience of the working of some of the Provincial Medical Councils, it can moreover be said, without fear of contradiction, that there are on those Councils some general practitioners who never had any teaching experience to their credit, but who are the most respected, experienced and capable members of the Provincial Councils. Hence a specific restriction in the Bill as proposed is unnecessary to achieve the purpose in view.

ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE.

An alternative to the foregoing method of securing the representation of the practitioners, province by province, takes the form of the suggestion that nine or ten representatives of the medical profession may be elected on the Central Medical Council, indirectly through the Provincial Medical Councils. For reasons already indicated the medical profession could not and should not allow the right of direct election on the Indian Meical Council to be restricted or limited in any way. In this alternative, the profession as a whole would be debarred from any elective rights; and the indirect election through and by the Provincial Medical Councils provided for in this alternative, would make a disproportionately narrow constituency that would fail to select a proper representative of the profession to the Central Council. This alternative must therefore be entirely rejected. In this connection my own suggestion would be to have one common register for the whole country for electing the full quota of ten representatives out of that roll of practitioners. This may function as a single constituency electing ten members by some device as the transferred vote. Or, if that is thought to be too unwieldy a constituency, I would suggest the division of India proper into three large groups of areas of more or less similar strength in population, each group being allowed three representatives, Burma being allowed one seat to itself. Even in these plural constituencies, however, the device of proportional representation may be found to be useful. The most satisfactory grouping would be:—

1. The Eastern group, consisting of: Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa — 3 members.
2. The Norther-Western group N. W.P. Punjab, and U. P.—3 members.
3. The Southern group, consisting off: Madras, Coorg, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar — 3 members
4. Burma — 1 member

10 members

Each important province in the group will have its fair representation on the Council. But the real advantage of such a grouping would lie in that the candidates for election will have to keep themselves informed of the problems affecting medical practitioners in the provinces adjacent to their own, and, at the same time, save the profession from being divided up into provincial compartments. The electoral machinetiy under this suggestion will have to be worked under the regulations of the Central Medical Council.

REPRESENTATION OF LAY PUBLIC.

Thirdly, there are to be nine representatives of the Local Gov--ernments, and three reprepesentatives of the Central Government on the Indian Medical Council. These will have to keep themselves informed "of the condition of medical education throughout British India." But no other qualification or restriction need be imposed on the choice of these nominees on the Council. They need not be restricted either to Government servants or even to medical men exclusively. These need not necessarily be barred from being chosen, but at the same time, members of the lay public, capable of understanding the purpose and work of such a Body as the Medical Council should also not be debarred from a place on the Council. As a matter of fact, a lay nominee of Government already sits on the General Medical Council of Great Britain. By the presence of the lay public, in however small a measure, on the Council, it would gain both in width and outlook and in public esteem. So far as the representation of the Local Governments on the Indian Medical Council is concerned, it has been suggested in the past whether such a representation was really necessary. Would it not be better for the Provincial Medical Councils to send a representative, each on the Indian Medical Council instead of the Local Governments? In the Dominion of Canada, I believe, it is the Provincial Medical Council and not the Provincial Governments that send representatives on the Dominion Medical Council. Then why not in India?

FIFTH WHEEL TO THE COACH.

There are several other points in the Bill which require careful consideration. For example, would it be a wise step, as laid down in the Bill, to ask for the recommendation of Local Governments, in case the standards of medical instruction and examination of any institution in their respective Provinces, are reported by the Indian Medical Council not to be such as to justify the continuance of the recognition? The fact is that, for the maintenance of two-thirds of the medical colleges in India the Local Governments are themselves responsible. If the equipment of an institution is poor, or if the staff is not of the right strength or calibre, it would be largely due to the negligence of the Local Government itself. They would then naturally hesitate to make recommendations which would be damaging to their own administration. Why, then add a fifth wheel to the coach? The continuance of recognition must therefore remain a matter between the Indian Medical Council and the Central Government only. It would be also necessary to consider whether it would be advisable to permit the Executive Committee of the Indian Medical Council to address the Indian Government directly on any matter whatsoever. Section 21 of the Bill permits it, but the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, London is never permitted to address the Privy Council, to which body the General Medical Council only is authorised to address.

RUSHING IT THROUGH.

Another important point to consider is whether the President of the Council should be 'nominated' perpetually or for the first five years only, or whether he should be 'elected' from the start. Whether the Medical colleges in the Indian States should be included within the purview of the Indian Medical Council from the start or not, is another question which needs looking into; and if these colleges are also to be associated with the Indian Medical Council, either now or later, the question would arise if their examinations and the standards of their medical education should be inspected by the Inspectors of the Indian Medical Council. These and many of the details of the Bill require to be very carefully considered and yet the Secretary's letter does not permit of any such opportunity for a thorough consideration of the whole proposal. Government took fifteen months after the Simla Conference of June 1930, to make their proposals for the constitution of the Indian Medical Council in the form of the present Bill, but they do not allow even fifteen weeks to the universities and the medical profession to consider the far-reaching effects of their proposals, inasmuch as the replies have to be sent by the universities and the medical associations within a month! May I ask what is the urgency of passing the Bill into law in the next Session of the Assembly?

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

The only satisfactory part of the Bill is, in my opinion, the relationship that has been elaborated between the Central and Provincial Medical Councils. These are more or less on the lines some of us had suggested when the Government of India circulated a similar Bill for constituting the Indian

(Continued on page 9)

* The first article appeared on the 21st instant.

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B. P. C. C. & TENANTS

In reply to a letter of the Secretary of the Hanuman Terraces Tenants' Association, the Gen. Secretary of the B. P. C. C. (Mr. S. K. Patil) wrote:—

"You have really put us in a fix. What can Congress do in such individual cases as the one cited by you? The resolution passed by the Municipality imposes no legal obligations on the landlords. Council alone can pass legislation which will be of an obligatory character. I cannot imagine any practical measure by which Congress can express its sympathy. If your land-lord is prepared for arbitration, I assure you, that Congress can do whatever is possible for it, in the capacity of an arbitrator."

In reply to the above, the Secretary of Hanuman Terraces Tenants' Association has written a letter in which he says:—

"We do not share your view that this is an "individual case". The exploitation of the Landlord is general all over the city. This may be a singular instance where the tenants had, approached the B. P. C. C. And even in this case we would never have put you in the "fix" to quote your own words—had it not been for a statement you issued on behalf of the Congress, assuring the tenants that their interests are safe in your hands, and even safer than that of the "Mush-room" Bombay Tenants' Association." Had we known that the statement was only an electioneering stunt to damn the candidates standing on the other ticket, we would not have confronted you with the present "fix". In the absence of any legal act if the Congress could create a Machinery to force the Mills to get into the Swadeshi list; could a solution for relieving the tenants of their grievances be difficult."

DELHI SUPPORTS NASIK SATYAGRAHA

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, November 21.

The Working Committee meetings of the All-India Jati Sidhar Maha Subha was held to-day and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Now we understand the cause of the Nasik Temple Satyagraha, we support it whole-heartedly and in times of difficulties we are ready to send thousands of Satyagrahis. This Subha request the All-India Depressed Classes to assist it by all possible ways."

INTERVARSITY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cambridge (Massachusetts).—In the Intervarsity football Yale beat the Harvards by 3 goals to nil.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A special Council meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House.

NOTICE TO JURY-MEN.

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

KALAPANI B. I. T. CHAWLS

Tenants' Protest Against High Rent

Under the auspices of the Kalapani Chawls Jamat, a public meeting of the tenants of the New and Old Kalapani B. I. T. chawls was convened on Monday, to consider the situation that has risen on account of withholding the rent in pursuance of their resolution of 7th October.

The Chief Officer's declaration that the rent would not be reduced, and if they could not pay it, they should vacate and go, and that the Trust would not mind if the chawls lie vacant, was much criticised. Then the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Hafiz Pir Mahomed and it was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas our repeated persuasion to reduce the rent had no consideration, and our straitened circumstances evoked no sympathy in the B. I. T. officials who threaten us with warrant of possession etc., this meeting unanimously decides that these chawls should be vacated if the rent is not reduced"

Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee

Mr. B.R. Munshi, Jt. Hon. Secretary, P.P.R.C., writes:—

The Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee has appointed a sub-Committee of Miss M.A. Tata Mr. D.K. Daji, Mr. R.E. Chubb, Mr. P.L. Parukh, Prof. S.R. Davar, R. A. Gagrat, P.R. Bharucha, M.R. Masani, G.A. Taraporewaila, and the Secretaries to suggest suitable amendments in the existing defective scheme for the election of Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay. Suggestions are invited from those who have studied this subject. All communications should be addressed to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, the P.P.R. Committee, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SIR J. J. AND ALLIED HOSPITALS

New Advisory Committee

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following ladies and gentlemen as members of the Advisory Committee of the J.J. and Allied Hospitals, Bombay:—Mr. J.B. Boman-Behram, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Lady Kikabhai Premchand, Mrs. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, Mrs. P.M. Kanga, Miss Fatma Begum, Syed Munawar and Rao Bahadur R.S. Asavle.

Ex-officio member is Lieut-Col. S.S. Vajifdar, I.M.S. (Suptd. J.J. Hospital).

Co-opted members are:—Dr. J. N. Duggan, O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.P. (Suptd. Sir C.J. Opthalmic Hospital) and Major W.C. Spackman, I.M.S. (Suptd. B.M. & Petit Hospitals).

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

	New York, Nov. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	6.12
To-day's Opening Rate	6.08
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.12
Difference	Nil.

Broach Expectations Rs. 186-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	4.52
To-day's Opening Rate	4.53
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.57
Difference	+.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Nov. 23.
Silver Ready	18 5/16
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	13 1/2
Lower	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—America and China sold and bought.
Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Nov. 23.
Spot	59 0 0
Kartak	55 8 0
Magshir	58 8 0
Gold	27 5 6

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Previous Close	3.73
To-day's Opening	3.72½
To-day's Closing	3.67
Difference	—.06

T. T. ON NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Previous Close	3.72
To-day's Closing	3.65
Difference	—07

NEED OF ORGANISED NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Kamaladevi & Safia Somji Address Public Meeting In Bombay.

BOMBAY SHOULD KEEP ITS TRADITIONS.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, organiser of the women's section of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Miss Safia Somji, a member of the Council of the B. P. C. C., and Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the organising Secretary of the Seva Dal, who returned to Bombay on Sunday after a propaganda tour in the north India were given an enthusiastic reception by the citizens of Bombay at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening. There was a large gathering present including a number of Sevikas of the Seva Dal. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

Mrs. S. K. Patil congratulated the organisers of the Seva Dal on their tour which had created wide awakening among women not only of provinces in which they had toured but women all over the country.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale introduced the speakers and paid them a glowing tribute.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who spoke first was given an ovation when she rose to address.

NECESSITY OF ORGANISED NATIONAL MILITIA.

"Indispensable under all circumstances but more so when there is a battle facing us is the necessity of having an organised citizen army." declared Mrs. Chattopadhyaya in her inspiring address to the citizens of Bombay, urging the immediate need for a thoroughly organised and efficient militia.

Speaking of the women's training camp which is going to be opened in one of the suburbs of Bombay, she said that the scheme covered a training for Balikas, Kumaries and Sevikas. She appealed to Bombay to make the camp a unique success. Bombay was regarded all over the country as a wonder-land. Wherever they went in their itinerary they heard nothing but the unstinted praise of the most magnificent part that Bombay had played during the last national campaign. People all over the country were looking to Bombay not only to give the lead to the rest of the country but to maintain that lead throughout. In this unque success which Bombay had achieved for the entire nation women of Bombay had played not an inconsiderable part. They fought in the field shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and she would assure them that in the next struggle women would come forward in larger numbers and with greater enthusiasm than they had done last time.

WOMEN'S PART IN FUTURE STRUGGLE.

Coming back to her impressions of the tour, she said that wherever they went they were warmly received. Women were, no doubt, awakened to the consciousness of their duties and responsibilities. She could see a marked change in them, a change that bespoke a great future for this country. So far as the women's training was concerned there were many barriers which they had to break before making headway in that direction. All women were not as advanced as their sisters in Bombay. There was the purdah system in certain provinces. There were the traditions and the silly conventions. In some places the prejudice against getting training from their brothers was very strong. But with all that experience, they had no reason to be disappointed. Things were changing with a colossal speed and the womenhood of India was getting ready for the great part that it had to play in the great fight which was almost inevitable.

A NON-VIOLENT ORGANISATION.

Proceeding, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya gave a crushing reply to the doubts entertained in certain parts that the Seva Dal organisation was not a sufficiently non-violent organisation. They were all aware of the activities of the Dal. They were the activities of the Indian National Congress and those dictated by the Congress. To doubt those activities was to doubt all over again whether the Congress itself was a non-violent organisation or not. Let the enemies malign the Dal in any manner they liked, but the friends should have no fear in their mind about the activities of the Dal.

In conclusion of her speech, she once again made a fervent appeal to the women of Bombay to join the training camp which was to start on December 12 and make it a complete success.

Amid loud cheers, Miss Safia Somji was welcomed back in the midst of the Bombay gathering. In forceful words, she vividly narrated the impressions of her tour. There was a real awakening in every province they had visited. Things were not as nice in other provinces as they were in Gujarat. With all the talks of social reform they had still the 'Purdah' in some of the provinces. It was very difficult to get these sisters out of their wretched traditions. However the response they got in every place was most encouraging. Their sisters were ready to receive training and take their rightful place.

DOWN WITH SILLY TRADITIONS.

Continuing Miss Safia made a moving appeal for the removal of all sorts of impossible bans. She averred that good many of their Muslim sisters had enough education and also a desire to serve their Motherland but it was their brothers who were coming in the way of their self-development. Time had come when all silly traditions and customs ought to thrown to the winds. She had every hope that in the next struggle Muslim women would take part in large numbers and give an unmistakable proof of their determination that they had ceased to be the slaves they were.

6000 VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD.

Dr. Hardikar explained the new scheme of the Hindustan Seva Dal that was in progress and of which good results were expected. Before the end of December they wanted only 6,000 volunteers in the whole country. Was that an impossible demand? Bombay had to make up a quota of only 500. He had not the slightest doubt that Bombay which had about 10,000 volunteers during the last campaign would come forward to give many more than the quota for the whole country.

He then made an appeal to the citizens of Bombay to give every assistance to the Women's training camp which they would start in a few days in Bombay. Both the President of the Congress and the President of the B. P. C. C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. K. F. Nariman, had promised all help to the camp and he had no doubt that the camp would be a most wonderful success. He asked the women of Bombay to join the camp and train themselves for the higher fields of activity.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale thanked the speakers for the inspiring addresses they had given. She also appealed to the sisters to join the camp and make it a success.

A vote of thanks both to the speakers and the President brought the proceedings to a close.

Gogate's Appeal Admitted By High Court

ALLEGED MISDIRECTION OF THE JURY

Vasudeo Balwant Gogate, a student of the Fergusson College, who was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Poona, appealed against his sentence to the Bombay High Court which was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on Monday.

It would be recalled that while Sir Ernest Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the College in July last, the accused fired shots at him with a pistol. The Aide-Campe-in-Waiting, who was with Sir Ernest Hotson, pounced upon the assallant and snatched away the revolver from him.

The accused was then tried by the Sessions Judge of Poona and sentenced as above.

Their Lordships after hearing the argument of Mr. G.N. Thakor, counsel for the accused, admitted the appeal.

GROUNDS FOR APPEAL.

The grounds on which the accused appealed, are "inter alia" the following:—

In appeal it was argued on behalf of the accused that the conviction and sentence was wrong in law for the following among other grounds:—

That the judge erred in law in not asking the prosecution to call Sir Ernest as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, as he was the only person, who could, as an eye-witness, have given the most complete and the most reliable and accurate account of the incident. The Sessions Judge erred in law and misdirected the jury in asking them to accept the explanation in that connection offered by the prosecution that His Excellency was not a necessary witness. The judge should have held that it was the bounden duty of the prosecution to produce one and all eye-witnesses and particularly in a capital case. The omission to examine Sir Ernest had resulted in prejudice to the defence.

The appellant then went on to point out the various alleged misdirections to the jury contained in the judge's summing up and said that he had stated to the jury that there was the evidence of seven persons, who witnessed the act, though as a fact only Captain Peto and Professor Yeolekar deposed that they witnessed the firing of the second shot only. The judge was wrong in mentioning to the jury that Professor Yeolekar said that he saw His Excellency springing forward on the accused, who had fired the first shot, though as a matter of fact, the witness pleaded ignorance as to the person, who may have fired the first shot.

The judge was wrong, it was further argued, in directing the jury that "none of the students in the hostel could say where the key of the appellant's room was" and from that to infer that the key was not in such a place as any body could easily get hold of, though the record showed that the place where the key was found was pointed out by a students. The judge erred in repeatedly stressing to the jury that the story put forward by the appellant was not genuine, because if it were so what had been alleged by the appellant would have been the subject of observation, and notice by at least some of the 200 or 250 students present in the reading room and that some of them at least would have of their own accord reported that version of the incident, to the college authorities. As a matter of fact, not a single student was examined either during the investigation or at any stage of the trial.

Continuing, the appellant stated that the judge should have drawn the attention of the jury to the fact that whichever of the two versions of the exact spot where His Excellency was, when the shots were fired at him were accepted, the shots should have struck him in the back and not in the front. He had erred in holding that the discrepancies regarding the movement or otherwise of other students in the reading room were trifling ones. He had also erred in charging the jury to the effect that the witnesses differed merely on minor and unimportant details, but that they were agreed on the main points and should rather have explained to the jury how the witnesses differed from one another on almost every material point. The judge was wrong in saying that the discrepancy between the prosecution story and the panchnama of the weapon, alleged to have been used was a minor one and should have asked the jury to hold that according to the panchnama the appellant had not used the nickel-plated revolver at all.

Mr. G.N. Thakor, who appeared with Mr. S.G. Patwardhan and Mr. Padhye, for the appellant argued the appeal.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel admitted the appeal and granted a rule.

HEIR TO JAIPUR GADI

Jubilations At Capital

JAIPUR, Nov. 23.

After a century of Maharajas succeeding through adoption, Jaipur has just witnessed the celebrations on a grand scale in honour of the birth of a Maharaj Kumar.

The festivities ended with a Durbar at which the Maharaja announced generous benefits to his people, particularly cultivators. His Highness ordered remission of Rs. 32 lakhs in respect of arrears in rents, judicial fines and fines imposed during the last five years under judicial sentences. He also abolished customs duty on jewellery in order to help the trade for which Jaipur is famous.

He appealed to rich Jaipur merchants, who were captains of trade and industry in Calcutta and Bombay, to bestow attention to their original home where the Maharaja said capital and energy could be equally profitably employed. Finally the Maharaja made a gift at his own personal expense of an X-Ray Plant estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 for the Mayo Hospital.—A. P.

INDIANS AND ENTRY INTO PANAMA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

An official communique state:—It is announced for general information that the Government of Panama has prohibited under Decree No. 43 of 1931 immigration into Panamanian Territory of all Indians except those who can satisfy the Ministry of Foreign Relations that they have capital to draw upon.—A. P.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

Probables & Their Jockey

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following are Manchester November Handicap probables with their Jockeys as ascertainable prior to the final forefit on November 25. It appears that several are not likely to proceed to post:—

Hot Bun (Jones); Argonaute two (Childs); Coaster (Fox); Rock Star (Donoghue); Strephon two (Dick); Salaam (Weston); Six Wheeler (Taylor); Advancer (C. Richards); Redeswood (Nevett); Bower of Roses (Roberts); Loneknight (S. Wragg); North Drift (Dowdall); Gallic (Dines) Rivalry (Sones); Promptitude (Stephenson); Scardroy (Burns); Shining Jewel (Fredkaby); Moontoy (Barber); Summer Princess (Robertson); Tin o'Mint (Asmerke); Sansolena (Evans); Lucelle (Rooj) Lemonition (Caldwell); Counter (Fearn); Castlebagot (Conlon); Minister Bertram (Carr).

Beary will ride Utmajeur or Jacques Emile Blanche; Bordon (Richards) Evening Glory or British Sailor and Smith Earn Hill or Pard.

No Jockey has been selected for Bonny Boy two; Truncheon; Sir Joshu Catoninetails, Ardglass, Blandearna, Notice Board; Fireaway, Residue, Dolles, Nestorian, Princetown, Signifer and Potchin.—Reuter.

JAIL VISITORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last time while I was in Thana Jail an old Parsi gentleman, who is a jail visitor approached me and asked whether I had anything to say. Knowing well that the jail visitors had hardly any power to redress the grievances of the prisoners. I thankfully declined to say anything to him. But, when he persisted, I suggested that there must be some arrangement to provide the prisoners with the new Jail Rules when demanded by them, which the jail authorities refused. Curiously enough the said visitor answered by saying: "The Jail Rules can't be provided; you're prisoners; tomorrow you will ask for your wives." Naturally I refused to talk with him. This foolish talk needs no comment. But it shows what mentality these jail visitors possess. The jail visitors, if nothing more, are expected to behave like gentleman at least. This incident shows what sort of people are appointed for visiting the jails by the Government. What good they are doing God only knows.—Yours etc.,

H.M. JOSHI.

Sardar Griha,
Bombay 2.
Nov. 22.

Broadcasting To Continue

It is authoritatively learned that the Government of India have informed the officials of the Bombay Station that they should continue the service until further order.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 23.

Asaka Maru, Yomasa, Hongkong.
Gambhira, MacIntyre, Moulmein.
Lofendano, Castigtion, Marmagoa.
Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
Celebes Maru, Tunjiyuchi, Kobe.
Dalgoma, Brooks, London.
Risaldar, Pratt, Rangoon.
Barndule, Taylor, Calcutta.
Hilda, Evans, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.

Saka Maru, Fujinago, Calcutta.
Havildar, Bremin, Calcutta.

LOADING.

November 23.

Steamer Hilda, for Kobe.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Trifels for Hamburg.
Steamer Dalgoma for London.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.

S.S. Gambhira:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gambhira arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Risaldar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S.S. Hilda:—The Lloyd T Co.'s steamer Hilda arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dalgoma:—The M M Co.'s steamer Dalgoma arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Saka Maru:—The K N Co.'s steamer Saka Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

S.S. Havildar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Havildar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—3 bales animal skin H A M G H Sawal; 5 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 10 bales animal skin S Mitha; 8 bales animal skin E Mavji and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets A Azibulla; 6 bales woolen carpets, and 1 bale silk carpets N Azizulla; 6 bales animal skin I Faizulla; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes Strouss and Co.; 23 H/H Indian chutney F Nowroji; 1 case brassware Grindlay and Co.; 4 packages woolen carpets and 10 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 330 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook and Sons.

For Halifax:—5 cases brassware M M and Co.

For Alexandretta:—58 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—31 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—57 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Marseilles:—1280 bales groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—27 bales wool raw Clarke and Smith; 30 bales wool raw M Oomersey; 27 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 50 bales wool raw H Oosman and Co; 32 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 25 bales wool raw Eastern Wol Tdg. Co.; 24 bales wool raw M Nissim; 14 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.; 20 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd; 15 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal and Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 925 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Son.

For Manchester:—70 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co.; 103 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.

For Glasgow:—680 bags linseed oil cakes H Rawji and Co.; 1400 bags groundnus Strauss and Co.

For Marseilles:—130 bags turmeric K Bhaichand and Co.: 1920 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

S S Braunfels for Hamburg:—6400 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; 1500 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 62 bags mustard-seed and 1068 bags joowari S M Rajgor and Co.; 5 cases castings Ad. Meyer; 3 bales cotton fly Eastern Trading Co.

For Rotterdam:—674 bags groundnut oil cakes A Omerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—30 bales nemp T Dawoodbhai; 625 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Aquilia for Genoa:—730 bags linseed T S Thadani and Sons; 100 tons iron scrap M Tajbhoy.

For JAffa:—34 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

For Port Said:—21 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

For Alexandritta:—30 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for Hull:—336 drums groundnut oil H Rawji and Co.

For Havre:—135 bags niger seed S M Rajgor and Co.; 50 bags cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—30 bales cotton fly Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.; 25 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.; 830 bags bone meal manure and 1760 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co.

S S Bloemfounten for Hull:—1520 pkts. myrabollam C Jivanlal and Co.

For Liverpool:—320 bags cotton heald N A Jaria and Sons.

S S Lorendano for Rotterdam:—1903 bags groundnut Ralli Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—600 tons iron scrap M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—75 tons iron scrap M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—175 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

S.S. Aquilela, Agents L Triestino, from Genoa:—228 cases brassware, 26 cases dynamo, 15 cases wine, 306 cases barytes, 24 cases mercury, 53 cases cotton goods, 56 cases starch, 190 cases vermouth, 30 cases camphor, 285 cases motor car covers, 22 cases woolens, 37 cases plaids, 35 cases artificial silk yarn, 2100 cases tiles, 40 cases rugs, 43 crums dyes.

From Naples:—131 cases chestnuts, 250 drums chemicals, 60 cases macoroni, 12360 bags potatoes, 852 cases garlic, 23 cases preserves.

From Port Said:—53 cases orange juice, 15 bags Jewish stone, 200 cases garlic, 23 cases preserves.

From Aden:—25 jottas dugra, 283 bags chori, 307 bags chora, 18 bags gum myrah, 10 barrels olibanum.

S.S. Tokushima Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Tokyo:—90 bales cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—23 bales cotton any rayon mixed goods.

From Osaka:—25 bales cotton sheeting, 225 bales cotton shirting, 140 bales cotton yarn, 80 bales cotton goods, 563 cases glassware, 1600 kegs paint, 361 bundles brassware.

From Kobe:—10 cases rayon goods, 25 bales cotton shirting, 63 bales cotton goods, 64 bales cotton jears, 15 bales cotton drill, 90 bales cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting, 50 bales dry ginger, 20 bales rubber shoes, 92 bales canvas shoes, 16 bales peppermint crystals.

From Moji:—100 cases brassware, 38 bags graphite, 70 cases glassware.

From Hongkong:—100 bags sugar candy, 40 cases syrup preserves.

From Canton:—54 bundles China roots, 150 bags cassia, 200 bags sugar candy, 20 cases paper, 42 cases preserves, 43 rolls matting.

From Singapore:—5876 bundles planks, 1300 bags sago flour, 297 bags rattans, 90 cases pine apples, 291 bags betel nuts, 175 bags damarbatu.

From Colombo:—245 bales gunnies, 90 bales mattres fibre, 126 cases tea, 30 bundles wool, 48 casks lubricating oil, 21 cases rubber sheets.

London.—Official casualty list in Bentley colliery disaster is now twenty-four dead, five missing and twenty seriously injured. King, Queen and Premier have telegraphed sympathy with victims.—Reuter.

Nagpur.—Hardwar, a Marwari money-lender of Kamptee has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for causing simple hurt to a six year-old boy.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.
To-day at 6-30 and 10
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
The Screen's Most Popular Hero
Combines the Talents of a Dozen Stars
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REACHING FOR THE MOON
with
BEBE DANIELS
THE YEAR'S GREATEST PICTURE.
A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER SPECIAL.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1931.

CONGRESS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

The Temple-Entry Satyagraha that is being conducted by the Kerala Congress Committee at the Guruvayur Temple in Malabar to secure for the so-called Untouchables free access to the temple, the similar agitation started at Nasik by a non-Congress body consisting mostly of the "Untouchables" and the attempts that are also being made by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other members of the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the Congress to persuade caste-Hindus to open temples, wells, and the like to the "Depressed Classes" are but a few signs to show that the anti-untouchability agitation is fairly coming to a head all over the country. And the agitation will not stop till untouchability is removed root and branch. An extensive many-sided campaign had been contemplated by the Congress itself two or three years ago, but was held in abeyance by the wider national struggle which absorbed all available workers including, we are proud to note, many from among the "Depressed Classes." It may be that if the National Struggle comes to be resumed soon, it will once again divert most Congress workers from almost all other lesser activities, but we suggest that the campaign against untouchability should not be suspended by the Congress till the evil is entirely removed. If in 1921, when the Congress plan was to attempt to win Swaraj in one year, the complete removal of untouchability could be an integral part of the Congress programme without anybody complaining that it would divert attention from more important activities, now when the country is not formally bound by any time-table ,a truly self-purificatory, nation-building, nation-strengthening activity like the removal of untouchability may well be part of any militant campaign of Swaraj for the masses including the suppressed and the oppressed of the ages.

In fact, in 1921, Mahatma Gandhi declared with regard to the removal of untouchability: "We may not wait till eternity for this much-belated reformation. We must aim at bringing it about within this year of grace, probation, preparation and tapasya. It is a reform not to follow Swaraj, but to precede it." The way he elaborated this point is still of live topical interest and needs our best attention. He said referring to the Nagpur Congress Resolution on Swaraj and Untouchability: "It is well that the National Assembly passed the resolution stating that the removal of this blot on Hinduism was necessary for the attainment of Swaraj. The Devil succeeds only by receiving help from his fellows. He always takes advantage of the weakest spot in our natures in order to gain mastery over us. Even so does the Government retain its control over us through our weaknesses or vices. And, if we would render ourselves proof against its machinations, we must remove our weaknesses. It is for that reason that I have called Non-Cooperation a process of purification. As soon as that process is completed, this Government must fall to pieces for want of the necessary environment, just as mosquitos cease to haunt a place whose cesspools are filled up and dried." Let these lines be recalled by those who contemplate the next political struggle against Government and fear that any intensive effort to remove untouchability now or in the near future must be a hindrance in the political campaign. In that struggle Government will be absolutely relentless. And whoever is not with us may be against us. Removal of untouchability is an urgent duty to-day from the point of view both of social justice and political policy. All Congress organisations should therefore, give their serious attention to this duty now; and many Committees may well keep up their propaganda in a suitable form and on a manageable scale even along with more militant activities that they may be called upon to undertake in the near future.

Once the principle is accepted that the Congress must initiate an intensive anti-untouchability campaign and must keep it up till the evil is stamped out, it is a matter of detail as to which particular form of campaign can be carried on by any particular Congress Committee at a particular time. Where resources in men and money are very limited, it is certainly desirable to avoid those showy activities which while administering a palliative to the "Untouchables" do not appreciably help in removing untouchability. The "Untouchables" themselves naturally attach the highest importance to temple-entry, and deserve to be actively helped in this respect wherever possible by Congress workers and Congress Committees. It is true that Satyagraha for temple-entry should not be lightly resorted to and never before milder measures have been adequately tried and have failed. Nor should it be undertaken in too many places when the Congress is occupied or is about to be occupied with any serious conflict with Government. And finally, the Congress should in no case identify itself in the least with a campaign that is, to any extent violent or coercive. Subject to these obvious considerations, Congress organisations should do their utmost possible in helping the "Untouchables" to obtain free access to public temples through Satyagraha or otherwise. We are happy to note that this view is shared not only by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, but also by the informal conference of caste-Hindu leaders convened by it on Sunday last. We trust many of the constructive suggestions that were discussed and approved by the Conference will be speedily given effect to by the Committee. Bombay may well give the lead to the country in the removal of untouchability as it has done in several other respects.

BREACH OF TRUCE

That the advent of the Tories to uncontrolled power in England has encouraged the bureaucracy in India in its zest for repression is evident from the reports of numerous prosecutions for sedition and the increasing use of sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and Provincial Police Acts to prevent the holding of meetings. Before the commencement of the Satyagraha campaign last year Lord Irwin publicly declared that no prosecutions for sedition would be undertaken except in the limited instances of clear incitement to violence. Lord Irwin was compelled to make this declaration because he realised the absurdity, what time the whole basis of administration was being practically revised, of sending people to jail for what the bureaucracy thought sedition but which was legitimate expression of the people's aspirations. Since Lord Irwin made his declaration, the situation has changed so radically as to make prosecutions for "sedition," except incitement to violence, even more indefensible than before, because a solemn Truce between the Government and the Congress has been signed and the two parties are even now busy carrying on negotiations for the transfer of power to the people. But the bureaucracy has never liked the Truce—with the result that it has been flagrantly violating it almost everywhere. The latest instance is the unwarranted ban which the Commissioner of Police has placed on the holding of the Nawjawan Conference in Bombay. The flat issued by the Commissioner of Police gives no reason for it except that "it is necessary for the preservation of public safety to prohibit such a Conference." It is impossible to realise how the mere holding of the Conference will endanger public safety, but it is clear that the ban endangers public liberties and is a violation of the terms of the Truce. Will the Government of Bombay have the wisdom of withdrawing this silly ban?

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safila Somji, who returned to Bombay on Sunday after a successful tour in northern India on behalf of the Hindustani Seva Dal, have done a real service to the volunteer movement among women. The tour was an extensive and strenuous one, and covered a number of cities like Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Benares, Patna and Jabbulpore. Wherever they went they concerned themselves mainly with general propaganda for their scheme of organising and training women, and in particular with enrolling recruits for the central camp in Bombay for training women instructors. There are no doubt many obstacles in the way of the women volunteer movement, and, particularly among Muslims, it is, as Miss Safia says, the men who prevent the women from taking their due share in national life. But at the same time, thanks to the recent awakening among women, there are thousands of them of all communities who would say with Shrimati Kamaladevi: "We shall break down huge mountains of prejudice and cross vast oceans of turbulance; but we shall reach the goal of freedom". It may help the movement appreciably if the Hindustani Seva Dal Board could publish in the press full particulars about the training they have devised for women.

THE DELHI SHOW

"In the course of the budget discussion, I had occasion repeatedly to point out the utter unreality of the whole proceedings. We might as well have been spared the trouble of going to Delhi and the necessity of making disagreeable speeches." So says Mr. H. P. Mody, in an interview, about the legislative farce that was enacted at New Delhi during the last few days with a view to inflict additional burdens on the tax-payers. So great was the enormity of the official action that "even those belonging to Mahomedan group, who in various critical divisions had been known to support Government, walked into the same lobby as the members of the popular parties." The legislative farce, however, has done one good thing. It has made even the most moderate of moderates realise that without effective control of finance no real self-government in India is possible.

Trifles.

Some misunderstanding has arisen as regards the discourtesy and insult with which non-Muslim non-British (Mr. Benn excepted) guests were treated by the Muslim hosts and Sir Samuel Hoare.

I want to correct it. All that was done was in point of fact merely by way of a gesture. It was done as a gentle protest against obstacles to the protection of Muslim Culture in the way desired by Sir Samuel Hoare and "Muslim Delegates."

It was also a warning that the "Muslim Delegation" and its friends would do everything to safeguard Muslim——Culture.

* * * *

"Retaliation By America
The Tariff War.
Equal Duty On Imports From Britain."

I reproduce these headlines from the "Times of India."

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary is a supporter of Protection for Britain. And——well that's that.

* * * * *

According to Moscow "the Far East is a powder magazine which may explode through the actions of the Imperialists, who cannot oppose Japan without quarrelling amongst themselves, as each thinks only how to compensate itself for the growth of Japanese influence in China."

I have no hesitation, ladies and gentlemen, in characterising this piece of patent Soviet propaganda as a glaring example of 'suggestio veri and suppressio falsi'? I think you will agree with me!

Have I got it wrong? Oh, sorry. But I think we had better let it remain as it is.

* * * * *

Apropos of the Statute of Westminster Bill, the "Times of India" says, in challenging accents, "The Bill proclaims an ideal of Empire which India cannot but acknowledge is worthy of allegiance."

India cannot. Specially, since India has been considerately spared the bother of coming under its purview.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

BI-METALLISM AND RE-INRODUCTION OF SILVER STANDARD.

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR).
VIII*

It is proposed in course of this talk to give the reader an idea as to the past history connected with the use of silver as a standard of monetary value with a view to enable him to speculate on the vexed question of the present day, viz., the desirability or otherwise of restoring silver into currency as a standard of value in the world.

EARLY HISTORY:

In early days almost all over the world including America they had a silver standard, i.e., though gold coins were circulating upto a certain limit, the principal coins of all countries of the world were made of silver and the gold coins were measured in terms of the silver coin. In those days, of course, the market value of silver as one of the precious metals was very high. The English coin called "pound" was originally so called because the early shilling was a unit of the Saxon pound weight of silver. Silver coinage in England had been for centuries the principal coins which circulated side by side with the gold pound. In other words, they had what is called by the economists a bi-metallic system, i. e., a system under which two precious metals, gold and silver, are used as standard coins which are made to circulate freely as unlimited legal tender. This means that a person can pay his debts upto an unlimited amount either in silver coins or gold. Following the great Revolution in England, Willam III proceeded to reorganise English currency which had woefully degenerated during the unsettled period preceding King William's reign. After the silver coinage was reorganised and recoined at considerable expense to the state, the same was made to circulate side by side with the gold guineas at 22 shillings. England had at this period a double standard of value, made up of gold and silver. The rating of the guinea at 22 shillings was rather an error, because according to the market value of silver and gold the ratio was about fifteen to one i.e., 15 oz., of silver were equivalent to oz., of gold. At this ratio the Guinea according to the continental exchange was worth 20s. 8½d. in silver. The result was that it was a profitable procedure to buy gold on the continent of Europe, bring it to England, get same coined at the Royal Mint (which was done at that time free and at the expense of the State) exchange gold coins for silver on the market and melt silver shillings and export same as bullion.

GRESHAM'S LAW.

This phenomenon is known among economists as Gresham's Law. Gresham's Law as described in very simple language means that when good and bad coins are put into circulation by the State at the same nominal value the inevitable result is that the good coins are driven out of circulation by the bad ones, with the result that only the latter remain in circulation. This is a phenomenon which occurs almost every day in practical life. When for example a person happens to have say two rupees in his pocket, of which one is a brand new coin and the other an old one, the tendency is to part with the old coin first in payment and to keep the new coin though the party so doing is not in the least benefited by the operation. This tendency would be even stronger and based upon substantial considerations in case, out of these two coins, one had more silver than the other. To illustrate this rule still further, supposing that new gold sovereigns were thrown in circulation side by side the worn out sovereigns of much less weight in gold the result would be that the coins of full weight would disappear from circulation and only the worn and debased coins would remain in circulation. This is because experience has shown that this was due to the fact that bankers and money changers kept back full weight coins for export or sold them as bullion, and the dishonest people sweated these coins with a view to extract as much gold as they could safely do, without unduly reducing the circulating possibility of the coin. Grasham's Law may thus be further expressed to be that where coins of full value and weight are made to circulate with coins of much less weight, though of the same metal, the result is that the good coins are driven out of circulation by the degenerate coins.

UNLIMITED TENDERS OF TWO METALS.

If we apply the same principle to coins of two metals, say silver and gold circulating side by side, as unlimited legal tender, as was the case in England during the reign of William the III, when as we saw that the Guinea was rated at 22 shillings, the same result followed, viz., that the overrated gold guinea drove silver out of circulation. This was because according to metallic value in the market Guinea was not more than 20s. 8½d. We may once again emphasise that this phenomenon occurs only when both the coins are unlimited legal tender, i.e., a person can according to law pay his debt upto any amount in either metal. To prevent the operation of Gresham's Law, the English Currency authorities had ultimately to pass a law which though two metals, gold and silver, were to circulate as coins, silver was declared to be a limited legal tender upto forty shillings and gold was made an unlimited legal tender. Bronze coins were also declared to be legal tender upto twelve pence.

PAPER CURRENCY AND GRESHAM'S LAW.

We have considered the results of the application of Gresham's Law on metallic currency. When applied to paper currency the result is the same. As long as the paper currency is convertible into metallic coins or bullion it retains its own face value for the simple reason that it does not get "over issued." If, however, this paper currency is made inconvertible and those who "manage" same fail to keep it within the legitimate requirements of the people, i.e., over issue same, the result would be that the commodities would be quoted in the first instance in two prices, viz., one in paper money and the other in metallic coins. The next step in case the paper issue in excess is continued would be that the metallic currency would disappear from circulation as it would be more profitable for people to melt same and sell them as bullion.

WEAKNESS OF THE BI-METALLIC SYSTEM.

We have thus seen what constitutes a weakness of bi-metallic system, viz., that unless it is

(Continued on page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on October 12, 13, 14, 17 and 28 and November 3 and 13.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Sjt. Bose's Advice.

The value of the advice that Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose gave to the people of Bengal during his recent speech at Mymensingh cannot be too highly emphasised. It is true enough that the solution of many of the difficulties confronting Bengal "must be sought by sinking all differences which certainly existed between castes and creeds, rich and poor and different political parties in Bengal." The last-named is the worst evil. Energies have been frittered away in futile controversies to the deep disappointment of the people at large. Such a state of affairs always produces confusion and consequent depression and despair. And who can deny that the recent outburst of violence on the part of some young men was not a counsel of despair?

A Truce To Factions.

We also agree that Hijli and Chittagong have a significant lesson to teach and that lesson is the urgent necessity of unity "United efforts" can certainly make Hijli and Chittagong impossible. What is more, they can bring Bengal in the forefront of the struggle that the Congress, we fear, will be compelled to engage in, thanks to Tory Imperialism. Reaction finding itself in danger, all its forces have rallied together. Tories, Europeans in India, unpatriotic Indians have all united to resist Indian National interests with a benevolent Government happily looking on at this mobilisation. Bengal Nationalists must respond. And let us hear no more, specially, of Bose parties and Sen Gupta parties.

Disgraceful.

We understand from a correspondent at Ujjain that in Gwalior State the Ordinance promulgated by the local Durbar last year to prevent the national movement from spreading in the State still stands, despite the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. As a result, says our correspondent, all political meetings of 10 persons or more are prohibited, the National Flag is not allowed even on private houses, that even national songs and cries of "jais" in honour of national leaders are forbidden, as are also peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops and even takli and charkha processions. If the report is accurate, it is a disgrace that in any part of India such drastic disabilities should be imposed on citizens in times of peace, as if the citizens were little better than serfs and their Rulers no better than slave owners.

Special Tribunals.

"It is, further, of great importance that all trials relating to these offences should be held in the ordinary Courts under the ordinary forms of law.

Experience makes it painfully clear that special tribunals are simply special methods for securing a conviction. For the mere creation of a special tribunal persuades the ordinary man that there is an "a priori" case against the accused, that the burden of proof lies upon him rather than upon the Government.

Whatever we can do to safeguard these trials from the introduction of passion is an obligation we owe to libety.

However wrong or unwise we may think the action of men so accused, we have to remember that they represent, as a general rule, the expression if a deep-felt resentment against social injustice. We have to protect ourselves from a protest which seeks deliberately to dissolve the bonds of order. But it is our duty, too, to respect that protest when it is sincerely made. And we cannot, therefore, permit attack upon it because it represents ideas or experience, alien from our own. "De nobis fabula narretur" is a maximum which every citizen should recognise as the real lesson of political punishment."

—Laski in "Liberty in the Modern State."

POLICE RAIDS & ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

"Liberty" Office Searched

14 YOUNG MEN UNDER POLICE CUSTODY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Fifteen places were raided by the police to-day including "Liberty" Office. The searches were conducted under the Arms Act. Nothing incriminating is said to have been seized in "Liberty" House but some documents were seized in another place.

14 YOUNG MEN UNDER ARREST.

Eight youths, mostly hailing from East Bengal districts, have been taken into custody while half a dozen more have been detained for being questioned. The arrests are believed to have been made in connection with the find of arms a few days ago in a house in Sukea Street Area.

EDITORS CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day framed charges of sedition against the Editors of "Sarvahara" and "Biswadut" two vernacular weeklies in connection with articles published in the journals a few weeks ago.

The Editor of "Benu Bengali", a monthly for boys, is also being prosecuted on a charge of sedition before the same Magistrate who has released him on a bail of Rs. 1,500. —A. P.

"NOT THEIR REAL REPRESENTATIVES."

Nationalists Muslims Denounce R. T. C. Muslim Delegates

"ISLAM WILL NOT SUBMIT TO SLAVERY"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 23.

Under the auspices of the Khadi Pracharak Sangha, Thana, a public meeting was held in the Vegetable Market at 9-30 p.m. when prominent members of the Nationalist Muslim Party spoke on the "Mussalmans and the Round Table Conference". All the speakers were out-spoken in their criticism of the position taken up by the Muslim delegates at the Round Table Conference from which they dissociated themselves in clear and unmistakable terms. Sjt. D. M. Damle was elected president of the meeting. After taking the chair, the president introduced the speakers to the audience and then called upon Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha to address the meeting.

NOT REAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Sjt. Abdul Rehman, though indisposed, spoke with vehemence and was cheered by the audience continuously. He denounced the attitude taken up by the Muslim delegates, who, he added, were not real representatives of Muslims at all. The Muslims in India being born in India were sons of the soil like the Hindus and could not go out of India. They must fight for Indian independance and they were going to fight for India with their Hindu brethren. Islam would not suffer if India gained Swaraj. Finally, he said although he was rich, he wanted Swaraj for labourers and farmers who were being exploited by the higher classes.

ISLAM AND FREEDOM.

Mr. Mitha was followed by Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, who said Islam would never submit to slavery. Islam had enjoined them to fight for freedom and the disgraceful position taken up by the Muslim delegates was contrary to the dictate of Islam as well as a gross betrayal of the country. There was no reason why the Muhammadans should be afraid of the Hindu majority. When the Turks could put up a brave fight against the powerful European powers, and recapture their territory there was hardly any justification for the fears expressed by some of his co-religionists in India that the Hindu majority would wipe out the Muslim minority. In the last year's struggle 12,000 Muslims went to jail, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren and he felt confident in the next struggle which might commence shortly 12 lakhs of Muslims, if necessary, would come out and take their legitimate part along with Hindus.

MAHATMA'S NEW WEAPONS.

Mr. Abdulla Usuf in Gujarati speech, asked "Why were the British people so very anxious to secure Mahatma's attendance at the Round Table Conference? Because Mahatmaji was their real representative and because the weapons with which Mahatmaji fought in the last struggle proved more than a match for the guns and aeroplanes and armoured cars of the British people.

Dr. Abdus Salam, Moulvi Hamid Ahmad and Dr. Gour also addressed the meeting and said that Islam would never beg anything of any one. Shet Ahmad Haji Suleman of Thana also spoke and narrated his experience in South Africa as to how Indians, both Hindus and Muslims being coloured people were given the same humiliating treatment. Finally, the President summed up the speeches, garlanded the guests on behalf of the Khadi Pracharak Sangha, and requested them to come very often to Thana.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND RIOT TAX

Old Order Rescinded

TODDY TREES ON MUNICIPAL LANDS

The question whether it was obligatory on the Municipal Commissioner to collect the Riot Tax by Municipal agency under Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act was discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon. The matter when it came to the Corporation on a previous occasion, was referred to the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee for consideration and report. The Committee consulted the opinion of the leading counsel who opined that under the City of Bombay Police Act, the Municipal Commissioner was required to recover the Riot Tax in addition to the General Tax of the Municipality. In this connection the Corporation had passed an order intimating to the Commissioner that hereafter no Municipal funds should be spent nor should Municipapl machinery be employed for the collection of the Riot Tax. In view of the counsel's opinion to the contrary, the Law, Prosecude and Elections Committee recommended to the Corporation that the said order be rescinded.

RESCIND THE ORDER.

Mr. Hirjibehedin moved that the recommendation of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be approved and the report be adopted. The mover puointed out that the matter was before the Committee for a very long time. The opinion of their solicitors was at variance with that of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Two other counsel were consulted and they supported the opinion given by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. It was now clear that under Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act, it was obligatory in the Municipal Commisioner to collect the Riot Tax. It was, therefore, necessary to rescind the orders which the Corporation had passed.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman raised another point as to how the Riot Tax collected through Municipal agency as an addition to the General Tax would be utilized. His contention was that the tax so recovered could not be spent except for Municipal purposes. The general property tax ought to be utilized for Municipal purposes alone. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had given his opinion on this question and that opinion was that the tax so collected could not be used for any other purpose than for municipal purpose. He would, therefore, suggest that the matter before the Corporation should not be disposed of until the other issue as regards the legality of appropriation of this tax was properly enquired into and disposed of. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to be considered along with the other question, namely, the appropriation of the Riot Tax.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the amendment.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar opposed the amendment on the plea that no useful purpose was going to be served by sending the matter once more to the Committee.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia agreed with Mr. Nariman that the matter be sent back to the Committee for reconsideration as the opinion given by Mr. B. J. Desai was very important and deserved careful consideration.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was lost when put to vote. The original proposition was carried

EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.

The Corporation then discussed the question of changing the designation of the Secretary, Schools Committee, and revising the grade of his salary. The question originated from a Corporation resolution passed in 1926 asking the Schools Committee whether it was not practicable in order to effect economy in expenditure to secure the services of a sufficiently efficient Secretary on a smaller salary. The Schools Committee, however, recommended in 1927 that the designation of the Secretary should be changed to that of "Director of Education" and the grade of his salary should be fixed at Rs. 800 plus 50 equal to 1,000 with Rs. 200 as motor allowance.

The question was referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee which recommended that the designation should be changed to "Educational Officer" and the grade should be Rs. 500 plus 50 equal to Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Dimtimkar moved that the matter be referred to the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the report be recorded. Mr. R. A. Gole moved another amendment that the matter be referred back to the Schools Committee again. The last amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

TO TAP OR NOT TO TAP TODDY TREES.

Towards the fag end of the day the Corporation finally disposed of much discussed question about the ban on tapping the trees for toddy on the grounds belonging both to the Corporation and the Improvement Trust. The Corporation had passed a resolution banning the tapping of trees for toddy on their plots. Even since that time attempts are being repeatedly made to get that resolution rescinded. Every three months the question crops up again in some shape or form. Only three months back Dr. S. P. Mehta brought the resolution to rescind the original resolution of the Corporation. The resolution was thrown out by the House. The matter was then referred to the Public Health Committee. It is, however, most surprising that this Committee came out with a recommendation that the Corporation's resolution should be rescinded.

Dr. E. Moses moved that the Committee's report be adopted.

Mr. Nariman put in a spirited protest against the adoption of the report. It was a shame, he said, that a Committee like the Public Health Committee which was supposed to be responsible for the health of the city should come forward with such preposterous recommendation.

Dr. Moses who was the Chairman of that Committee ought to have resigned rather than giving his support to such a move. When the picketing of toddy and liquor shops was going on their city under the guidance of the Congress it was ridiculous on that part of a body like the Corporation to bring forward such a proposition even for discussion. The loss of a revenue of a few thousands was a grotesque argument that needed no words of condemnation from him

Mr. Nariman moved an amendment that the report be simply recorded. The amendment was carried "Nem con." Even the mover of the proposition did not dare to raise his hand against it. The matter was thus finally disposed of. The demonstrations made by the Sevikas were after all not in vain.

TRANSPORTATION FOR SEDITION.

Rev. Ottama's Brother Convicted.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

Phongyi U. Shin Ariya, brother of U. Ottama, who is being prosecuted at the Criminal Sessions at Mandalay before Mr. W. A. Wright District and Sessions Judge, with assessors has been found guilty under Section 124—A for delivering a seditious speech at a certain Pagoda in July last and sentenced to suffer transportation for seven years.—A. P.

ROY CROSS-EXAMINES WITNESSES

Counsel Absent In Trial

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Nov. 23.

In the M. N. Roy Case his counsel, Messrs. Sinha, Kapur and Nigam, werer absent. Roy himself cross-examined five out of six witnesses.

Kunwar Brajesh Singh was allowed to remain inside the Court during the trial. Roy requested the Court to allow Brajesh Singh to speak to Roy in the Court. The Judge ordered that in view of the District Magistrate's affidavit, Mr. Brajesh Singh must give a written application stating in which way he can help the accused. He in the meantime, allowed him as an ordinary visitor.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

worked on a certain specific basis, the operation of Grasham's Law is the greatest impediment. The world is at present discussing once again the question of re-introduction of silver as a standard of value. In view of that two important questions will have to be kept in mind, viz., (1) the operation of the Grasham's Law on any bi-metallic system that may be introduced, and (2) the possibilities of silver regaining its position in the world as a standard of value. Here the question which will have to be weighed in the balance is whether the increased demand for silver caused by this re-introduction will tend to raise its value and status. Whether there is any truth in the argument advanced from some quarters that there are silver mines at present dormant because it does not pay to work them which will be reopened, thus resulting in an appreciable use in value of silver.

FRENCH BI-METALLIC HISTORY. AN IMPEDIMENT.

In this connection with the re-introduction of a double standard it is important that we should briefly notice what happened in France between 1811 and 1865. French currency experts and the French Government of the time (1811) were very anxious to see that all the great nations of the world should retain a bi-metallic standard. They very logically and scientifically argued that the bi-metallic system was essential in view of the fact that we may be confronted by a period when a great scarcity of gold or the reverse, i.e., an over supply might upset the prirces in the world's market causing great loss and suffering. In fact these experts were at that time contemplating a period such as the one we are passing through at present. They argued that if two metals were to circulate all over important centres as the standard of value the scarcity or over-supply of one metal may be for a time balanced by the other metal by the operation of what is called the "Compensatory action of the double standard". England was firm in its determination to maintain its gold standard, which she had introduced in the year 1816, and which, it pleaded, had brought prosperity to its trade, commerce and banking. It argued that as the world's free gold market, it had attained a position which it was not prepared to risk by relying on theoritical dogmas however logical. France thereupon tried the bi-metalic system on its own, on what it caled the perfect bi-metallic basis. This perfect basis, according to France, provided that (1) there should be a concurrent circulation of gold and silver at a ratio fixed by the State, (2) the State mints should be opened to the coinage of both these metals on equal terms and (3) both the metals should circulate as an unlimited legal tender.

IMPEDIMENT OF THE WANT OF INTERNAL AGREEMENT.

Unfortunately as there was no international agreement on this point, the result, as anticipated, was not successful because of the fluctuation in world value of gold or silver which brought into operation the Grasham's Law. At one time France had the bulk of her currency made up of silver coins, the gold having disappeared from circulation, whereas at other time, particularly since the large gold discoveries in California and Australia, silver coins disappeared being displaced by gold which had become the cheaper metal. However, this experiment proved the scientific accuracy of the arguments of the French bi-metalists because during the time that this Grasham's law was operating the prices were maintained, i.e., prevented from falling by which phenomenon the whole world benefitted but for which France had to foot a heavy bill. The Compensatory action claimed by the French bi-metallist was now acknowledged on all hands to have taken place. However, as international agreement could not be reached, bi-metallism could not be introduced on proper scientific lines for the benefit of the world. Leading economists of the present day such as Prof. H. F. Fonwell and Lord Belfore have advocated in our own days, and that too before the present world crisis, the introduction of a universal bi-metallic system on a scientific basis.

SUGGESTION FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

According to them what was required was that the leading countries of the world should co-operate with a view to maintain the circulation of the two metals at a ratio fixed by international agreement so that no profit would accrue by exporting one of the metals from one country to another and consequently preventing the operation of the Gresham's Law. According to them a strong combine of the mints of the various nations could arrange to maintain a joint standard by controlling the prices of the bullion in the market, thus preventing any serious, or appreciable, fluctuation or difference between the mint and the market ratios. Other great economists have admitted the force of this contention, but the difficulty hitherto experieced was of reaching anything like an international agreement among the great nations of the world, so essential to the well-being of all concerned. The reason was (According to Prof. Gide) that "each country makes it a point of honor to adopt a gold standard. The English Government, in particular, whose aid would be indispensable in re-establishing bi-metallism, has always set its face against it." No doubt upto this moment such an agreement seemed not quite possible, but in view of the fact that England which was the most determined champion of the gold standard has abandoned the gold standard under force of circumstances, the time is now most appropriate for reconsideration of this most important world problem of currency. An international conference is at present in session in Europe under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce and the nations of the world are anxiously waiting for its decision. As we have already seen so much depends upon the two questions, viz., (1) the steps to be taken with a view to prevent the operation of Grasham's Law to any bi-metallic system that the world could introduce by international action and (2) the quantity of silver available from the mines and the chances of these mines being worked in a manner which would maintain the silver at an appreciably high standard.

(To Be Continued.)

AMERICAN COTTON HOLD UP.

Federal Farm Board's Announcement

MEASURE TO EASE GLUT IN MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Washington.—Agreement to lock up 6.6 million bales of cotton for one year is announced by the Federal Farm Board.

Southern Bankers have arranged to make or renew loans to cottonfarmers holding a total security of 3.9 million bales.

The American Cotton Co-operative Association has agreed to hold up 3.5 million bales till July 31, 1932, unless price of cotton reaches 12.5 cents per pound. The agreement is sequel to a plan reached by the above three parties at a Conference on October 13 to discuss means of easing the glut on market.—Reuter's Special.

New Satraps For Bengal, Assam And Behar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The following communique has been issued:—

The King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C. G.C. B. to be the Governor of Bengal in succession to His Excellency Colonel the Right Honble Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, P.C. G.C.I., E.. when the latter vacates office.

The King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon.ble Sir James David Sifton K.C.I.E. C.S. to be Governor of Bihar and Orissa in succession to His Excellency, Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.S.I. K. C. I. E., when the latter vacates office.

The King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Michael Keane C.S. I. C.I.E. to be Governor of Assam in succession to His Excellency, Sir Laurie Hammond K. C.S.I., C.B.E., when the latter vacates office. A. P&

WHO'S WHO.

Sir John Anderson is a J. P. of Glassgow and was created baronet in 1920 for his services during the European War.r

Sir James David Sifton is a Civilian and has been a member of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa since 1927. He acted as Governor of Bihar in 1929 and 1930.

Mr. Michael Keane is a member of the U. P. Civil Service. After holding important offices both under Provincial and Central Government in 1928 he was appointed member of the Public Services Commission. He was President of the U. P. Legislative Council from 1921 to 1925.

CHRISTMAS MAIL THROUGH AIR

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Port Darwin.—Monoplane South ernr Sun carrying first Christmas mail from New Zealand and Australia to England departed for Koepang.—Reuter's Special.

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

The London cross-rate has been moving gradually down during the last week. From 380 on last Monday, it has come down to 369 opening this Monday. Coupled with this there has been a weakening in the local exchange rate. The gold market has responded to this double movement. From Rs. 26-4-6 it has risen by stages to Rs. 27-2-0 per tola. At the opening of business yesterday, there was a rise of three annas to Rs. 26-13-6 but the opening news from London sent the market shooting up and speculative activity has sent it much further. With the uncertainty attaching to the cross-rate, the position seems to invite more gold from up-country. But if it is exported, this will strengthen the sterling exchange rate—a very undesirable kind of strength.

PIECEGOODS SITUATION.

The activity in the local piecegoods market shows that the Indian mills should have seen business look up more than in recent months. This is partly due to the Diwali sales but even after allowing for this, the encouraging feature for our mills is the fact that imports are not on the increase and there has been a fall in the Japanese lines.

Fresh Lancashire trade is reported to be in very small lots while Japanese goods in the better styles have continued to hold the market. The total trade from Japan has declined from 18 million yards average of 1929 to only 10 million yards; which is the average of this year. The setback of British goods is however, much more, from 23 million yards of 1929 to barely 6 million yards and this is also just over the average of this year, so that the depreciation of the sterling does not seem to have helped Britain against Indian mills. Total new arrivals for October were only 10,723 packages against 15,013 of September. the decline being almost entirely in Japanese lines.

In the yarn market, the British imports were only lbs. 357,000 against average of lbs. 420,000 for this year and lbs. 1,026,000 of 1929. The figures for Japan are 547,000 lbs. which is an increase over 349,000 lbs. for 1931 but a fall from the 812,000 lbs. of 1929.

INDIAN MILLS.

The demand for Indian piecegoods from other countries has increased to 6 million yards against 5 million yards of earlier months, the chief improvement being from the Persian Gulf. The demand from East Africa is also encouraging at about 2½ million yards. Indian yarns also report an improvement from 5 million lbs. of earlier months to 6 million lbs.

CURRENCY FIGURES.

The returns of the Currency Department as of 15th November show an increase in note circulation of 255 lakhs and 56 lakhs in silver rupees in circulation. The note issue has been followed by an increase of 193 lakhs in securities in Paper Currency Reserve all of which has gone into the ways and means position of the Government and helped to reduce its indebtedness to the Imperial Bank from two crores to one crore.

THE TARIFF WAR.

It is now America's turn. If Britain will put on a duty on United States products, Uncle Sam is not going to sleep over it. The import duties in the U. S. A. will be levied by special order and will amount to a charge on British products imported into that country equal to that on American products in Britain. The American duties are already high enough in all conscience, and the new duties should make imports almost prohibitive. It is said that the main purpose of the duties is not to restrict imports but to maintain the high standard of living in the country. But it has certainly resulted in a great increase in unemployment accompanied by free feeding and other charities by those that have It has also forced the American Government to prohibit almost all immigration into the country.

THE GERMAN REPARATIONS.

The German situation is still causing grave anxiety. Her ability to pay the Reparations depends on her ability to sell her goods and, in spite of severe strain on her resources, she has remained on the gold standard to satisfy her creditors. She has now appealed to the Bank for International Settlements to call the Advisory Council under the Young Plan to enquire into her economic position. M. Laval will have to face facts soon as his own country must be involved in the debacle if Germany has to become a defaulter.

KNOCK AT THE RIGHT DOOR.

Financial Critic:—Money is almost unlendable.

Needy Individual:—Ah! I do not agree. They never tried me.

TRAINING CAMP FOR VOLUNTEERS AT KARACHI

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Nov. 23.

The Executive Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a scheme for opening a training camp at Karachi for fifty volunteers and has sanctioned Rs. 2,000/- for the expenses.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Jute shares in view of further fall in hessians distinctly showed a weaker feeling. They opened weak after the weekned and a limited business resulted. Towards the close however rates developed to a certain extent. In coals trading was on a restricted scale with prices on somewhat lower levels. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section there was no special feature to report. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—4 1/2 per cent. Loan 1955/60 68-8, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 95, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 95-14.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully paid 864-8.

Railways.—Chaparmukh Silghat Light railway 50, Howrah Shealkhala Light railway 73.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 21-10.

Coals.—Bengal Nagpore coal ordy. 12-14, Burrakur ordy. 12, Ghusick and Muslia 3-2, Minto 4-4, New Tetturya 1-12, Raneegunge 39-12, Talcher 0-15-0, Union 14-12.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 322, Barnagore 144 Cheviot 242, Clive ordy. 28-2 ex div. Empire 43-4, Fort Gloster ordy. 522, Hooghly ordy. 63, Howrah ordy. 41-10, Kamarhatty ordy. 435, Kanknarrah ordy. 382, National 22-14, Reliance 61-8, Soorah pref. 93-8, Waverley 2-5.

Teas.—Betjan 17.

Miscellaneous.—United Provinces Electric 99, Indian Iron and Steel 5-5, B. I. Corporation ordy. 1, deferred 0-7-0, Calcutta Ice 5-4, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4-10, Madan Theatres 2-3, Titaghur Paper defd. 3-2, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association "D" shares 16 ex div, Port Shipping 8, Carew & Co. 10-2, Cawnpore Sugar 18-4. —A. P.

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New York Cotton.

BEARISH GINNING REPORT.

New York, Nov. 21.

The New York Cotton futures market was depressed by bearish Census Ginning Report. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation.

The Ginning report issued today states that 14,210,000 Bales of American cotton were ginned upto Nov. 13 as compared with 12,130,000 Bales ginned to October 31. Thus during the last 13 days period 2,180,000 were ginned, although we were often told that owing to low prices now prevailing picking was going on slowly. Comparisons of ginning figures on Nov. 13 in previous seasons read as under:—

Seasons.	Bales.
1931-32	14,210,000
1930-31	11,962,000
1929-30	11,894,000
1928-29	11,320,000
1927-28	10,895,000
1926-27	12,956,000

Studying the above figures, one will find that we have the largest ginning figure during the past six seasons and naturally, the task of holding and marketing this huge quantity of cotton must be difficult. Under ordinary circumstances, such a heavy movement will depress cotton prices but now the prices are the lowest ever touched during the past 32 years and encourages holding movement.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Long liquidation depressed prices 7 points under previous closing level and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points.

SIX CENT LEVEL BROKEN.

Futures prices on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined below 6 cent level. The session was quiet but steady and closed at a net decline of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 6.01c.

The market is again lacking bull support on unfavourable conditions of the dry goods market. Confidence is lacking and usual "XMAS Cotton" will be pressed for sale. The immediate demand of trade and investers is satisfied. In the meantime the Federal Farm Board is making attempts to sustain prices. Southern Bankers are actively co-operating with Farm Board and have given free loans upto July 1932. The immediate course of the market will be guided by the international political situation which is full of high tariff walls. Every country is trying to save itself but this mad entrusiasm looks like resulting in a grave crisis ever witnessed.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

A reactionary sentiment dominated the market. The trade demand was smaller while the failure of other commodity markets and Securities to maintain fully previous advances caused liquidation of old long accounts.

Optimistic views of the future of commodity values are based largely on an inflation theory and views that prices are relatively low continue to be expressed but uncertainty concerning the immediate future of the market is more evident.

There is no indication of increased pressure from the South and reports indicate no relaxation of the holding movement.

A private authority estimates the ginnings prior to the 14th November at 13,472,000 bales and the total crop at 16,500,000 bales.

According to latest advices Southern Bankers have pledged the holding of 3,210,000 bales under the New Orleans plan. This falls 290,000 short of the quota but it is expected that Co-operatives and the Farm Board will hold their cotton amounting to about 3,500,000 bales for the rest of the

NEW YORK AND NaEW ORLEANS TO REMAIN CLOSE.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Thursday the 26th inst.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.16 (10-6 a.m.) Lowest 6.11 (11-29 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable:

New York. Cotton heavy hedging. Wall Street liquidation. Weakness grain and security markets. Trade continues purchases. Think well buy some now.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York cables: Textiles: Volume of business is fair but prices are lower, curtailments believed to be essential. Cotton: Sagging market under December liquidation; hedging and speculative selling in sympathy with grains and Stocks markets. Market looks gradually lower.

Market declined on liquidation and weakness in Stocks and Grains markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

QUIET AND FEATURELESS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was quiet and featureless, points and closed at decline of 2 to 4 points. Easier tendency of sterling cross rate tended to offset disappointing overnight American cables. They closed quiet but steady. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points to 4.82d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were steady and closed unchanged with January 4.23, March 4.14 and May 4.14.

Egyptian ring was quiet and both Sakels and Uppers futures declined 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 22 points.

MORE NORMAL CONDITIONS.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report state as under:—

"Further steadiness has ensued during the course of the past week, and values have advanced appreciably as far as our own market is concerned. The cause for this is not far to seek, for practically daily sterling has weakened compared to the dollar, and, with but sparce offerings from the South, contracts available here have not been sufficient to meet trade requirements without moving prices to higher levels. The only selling of consequence has been from intermittent straddle operations, attracted by the parity which has generally been ruling wide, even taking the extra cost due to our depreciated currency into account. Importers have been undoubtedly selling moderately here against purchases in New York, buying dollars at the same time so as to clinch the difference to assist them in their importing at a later date, whilst some shippers have been fixing the price of cotton sold "on call" earlier on. Taking into account the feature to which we have just referred, namely, the ruling wide parity between here and the American markets, it is really most surprising that the offers from the South are relatively so few, and mainly so out of line with values here. It is clear that not only the difficulties of exchange are responsible for this but other causes are operating as well, and in this connection we hear that the Co-operative Associations are very heavy buyers of actual at most points in the South on terms which no legitimate shipper or exporter can compete with. Against such purchases, the same interests are apparently selling futures on the New York Exchange, and the general surmise is that they are turning their holdings of options on the American Exchanges into actual cotton, so that when Congress meets in December, the Farm Board, speaking for its affiliated agencies, can say that they are not interested in futures and are merely holding actual cotton in their endeavours to assist the farming interests. This explanation may, or may not, be literally correct, but the fact certainly exists that the Co-operative Association are daily sellers in New York and are daily buyers in the South on a high basis, and one out of the parity with any Futures Exchange. The effect of their transactions is to provide New York and New Orleans with an ample supply of contracts, and so these markets are acting in a very heavy and disappointing manner at present. When present operations are over, the situation should return to more normal conditions. There is one thing quite clear to our mind, namely, either the basis in the South must ease, or the Futures Exchanges in America must soon harden."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Ginnings are about what was expected. There is less disposition to "bull" the market. The crop in still maturing.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable: No Bullish Feature Apparent."

LONDON EXCHANGES (OPENING RATES.)

London, Nov. 23.

	To-day's Opening
T T London on New York	3.69½
T T London on Berlin	15.60
T T London on Amsterdam	9.21
T T London on Madrid	43.62½
T T London on Paris	94.43

WHEAT FUTURES LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	Opening Quotations.
December	5s. 5-1/4d. Value
March	5s. 9-3/4d. Paid
May	6s Paid

Market: Steady.

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Both Bulls and Bears are becoming nervous. Continued weakness from American markets give hopes to Bears but failure of our market to weaken cheers up Bulls. In the meantime as long as the market keeps above Rs. 180/ for Broach A.-M. delivery, there are hopes of some improvement but if prices give way below Rs. 180/ there will be heavy long liquidation resulting in a sharp decline.

Our market to-day opened at Rs. 181/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 180/4 on increased selling pressure. At this level there was active bull support and prices quickly advanced to Rs. 182/8. As soon as the demand was satisfied, the market became quiet with scattered liquidation and prices eased oc to Rs. 181/8.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points in sympathy with easier New York closing on Saturday, but it opened steady at a rise of 1 point and later on it was quoted 3 points over previous closing.

The opening Sterling Cross in London to-day is 3.72½.

Later on further decline in sterling to 3.69 hardened prices in the local market which closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 183/8
Oomra D/J. 164/8
Oomra March 161/8
Bengal D/J. 149/12
Bengal March 147

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

127 Narshi Nagshi Khurja 160 1/2. .....
53 Viram Ludha Nimbahera 165.
26 Viram Ludha Nimbahera 165.
100 P. R. Vakharia Pandurna 176 1/2. .....
79 P. R. Vakharia Ellichpur 175 1/2. .....
21 P. R. Vakharia Ellichpur 175-1/2.
43 Bussan and Co. Pachora 2 on.
102 Bussan and Co. Chalisgaon 2 on.
80 G. Madhavji Latur 107 1/4
100 Colaba Land Ujjain 170 1/4.
53 P. Chrystal and Co. Pandharpur 8 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Bengal Superfine	157
Bengal Fine	152
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152
Wardha-Hingt Fine	178
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	176
Amraoti Fine	169
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	169
Mulkapur Fine	166
Khandesh Fine	163
Muthia F.G.	153
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	171
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	166
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	168
Burwah Sanavad Fine	170
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	168
Broach Fine	186
Broach F.G.	176
Cambodia	256
Miraj/Sangli	206
Compta Good	216
Jinja	276
Buscga	281

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 21-11-31	4718000	5652000
Receipts Yesterday 21-11-31	3900	41000
Exports to date 21-11-31	39000	41000
Stock at Ports 20-11-31	4730000	4010000
Stock Interior Towns 20-11-31	2176000	1713000
Stock Liverpool 20-11-31	728000	791000
Visible Supply 20-11-31	8952000	7814000
Quantity in Sight 20-11-31	7735000	8194000
Quantity out of Sight 20-11-31	3983000	3478000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/10 Lowest Rs. 32/-/6 Closing Rs. 32/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/12 Lowest Rs. 31/6 Closing Rs. 31/8.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.

	Opening Quotations.
November, Sellers	6/6
Buyers	6/
December, Sellers	6/4-1/2
Buyers	6/4-1/4
January, Sellers	6/5-1/2
Buyers	6/4-3/4
February, Sellers	6/6-1/2
Buyers	6/5-1/2
March, Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/7

Market: Steady.

Bai Kabibai Kalianj i Ladha Charity Trust, Bombay.

(Alias HIRAVAHU HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST.)

Income And Expenditure Account For The Period From 11th March 1930 To 31st March, 1931.

EXPENDITURE

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Property Charges:—		
Municipal Taxes	11,857 8 0	
Fire Insurance	1,874 5 3	
Repairs to building and other charges.	26,111 5 1	
Repairs to Ghatkopar Sanitarium.	22,343 11 0	62,186 13 4
To School Maintenance Charges:		
Stationery Stores.	486 10 11	
Salaries	28,549 2 5	
Rent	1,899 0 0	
Sundry Charges	2,363 8 7	33,298 5 11
To Sheth Kalianji Ladha Dispensary maintenance charges		4,814 8 0
To Morarji Haridas Dispensary maintenance charges		2,845 7 3
To Nasik Sadavrat Expenses		1,226 3 6
To Kutch Nalia Sadavrat Expenses.		162 10 0
To Office Establishment Charges.		3,680 0 0
To Bad Debts (Loans advanced by Kabibai)		4,655 12 7
To Office Sundry Charges		734 0 0
To Loss on sale of 3½ p.c. Govt. Paper		5,925 2 7
To Reserve Fund at 10 per cent of Gross Rent.		7,153 2 6
	Total Rs.	1,26,682 1 8

INCOME.

	Rs. a. p.
By Rent from Properties	71,531 9 5
By Interest on 3½ per cent Govt. Securities.	19,417 4 10
By Dividend on Bombay Burmah Trading Co. Ltd. shares	1,820 0 0
By Income of School Department	6,994 7 0
By Bank Interest	27 12 0
By Excess of Expenditure over Income during the period	26,891 0 5
Total Rs.	1,26,682 1 8

Bombay, 29th June, 1931.

Examined & found correct.
(Sd.) K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
Auditors.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA,
(Sd.) ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
(Sd.) KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI,
(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI,
(Sd.) MULJI RANCHORDAS,
(Sd.) NEMCHAND ABHECHAND,
(Sd.) VIRCHAND UMARSEY
(In Gujarati.)
Trustees.

(Sd.) M. K. MEHTA, Secretary.

BAI KABIBAI KALIANJI LADHA CHARITY TRUST, BOMBAY:

(Alias HIRAVAHU HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST).

Balance Sheet As At 31st March, 1931.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TRUST FUND:—			
As at 11th March 1930.		16,75,923 14 9	
LESS:—			
Legal and other expenses pertaining to the new Scheme.	80,140 3 2		
Jewellery (Gold, etc. written off as per contra	27,253 9 3		
Value of 3½ p.c. Govt. Loan of Rs. 34,000 face value at Rs. 64-11-0 handed over to Shivjiani Trustees as per Clause 26 (2) of the Scheme	21,993 12 0		
Excess of Expenditure over income as per attached a/c.	26,891 0 5	1,56,283 3 10	17,18,740 5 11
RESERVE FUND (for repairs).			7,153 2 6
LIABILITIES:—			
Rent Deposits.		313 3 0	
Sundry Creditor.		70 0 0	
Khimji Gokaldas Suspense		1,289 12 0	2,173 4 0
		Total Rs.	17,28,066 12 5

ASSETS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PROPERTIES (as per books) —			
Bombay Club Building.	3,04,236 0 0		
Mangesh Senoy Building.	72,490 6 0		
Mirchi Galli Building.	1,01,666 0 0		
Holi Chakla Building.	90,167 0 0		
Janjikar Street Building	86,417 0 0		
Musjid Bunder Building.	81,750 0 0		
Ghatkopar Wadi	1,00,000 0 0		
Walkeshwar Wadi.	72,336 0 0		
Isajee Street Building.	50,750 0 0		
Samuel Street Building.	49,416 0 0		
Bhandari Street Building.	46,833 0 0		
Calcutta Portuguese Building.	25,000 0 0		
Ghatkopar Sanitarium.	30,000 0 0		
Nasik Dharamshala.	15,000 0 0		
Muttra Dharamshala.	68,993 14 0		
Nasik Annakshetra.	11,921 3 6		
Kumbharwada Building.	14,666 0 0		12,22,242 7 5
LOANS AGAINST MORTGAGE OF RIPON ROAD PROPERTY TO KHIMJI GOKALDAS:— (Interest to be adjusted.)			65,000 0 0
FURNITURE, LIBRARY, LABORATORY EQUIPMENT, ETC.:			32,736 2 2
JEWELLERY, GOLD ETC. 23,100-5-3	Rs. a. p.		
LESS: Sales during year 8,841-12-0	27,253 9 3		
LESS: writen off from Trust Fund as per contra	27,253 9 3		nil.
SCHOOL CO-OPERATIVE STORES AS VALUED BY THE SECRETARY.			1,121 15 6
SUNDRY ADVANCES:— against repairs to building.	5,900 0 0		
Sundry advances to staff for expenses	235 0		6,135 0 0
DEPOSIT WITH BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.			200 0 0
INVESTMENT AT BOOK VALUE: 3½ p.c. Govt. Loan		0,30,000 0 0	
LESS: Sold during the year 1,20,000-0-0 handed over to Shivjiani Trustees as per Clause 26(2) of the Scheme 34,000-0-0		1,54,000 0 0	
Face Value		3,61,847 6 5	
ADD: Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 56 shares		27,440 0 0	3,89,287 6 5
CASH AND OTHER BALANCES: With Imperial Bank of India in Current a/c.		8,970 13 0	
With Bank of India in current a/c.		1,837 4 9	
Cash at Office.		485 11 1	11,343 12 10
			Total Rs. 17,28,066 12 5

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers, and beg to report that we have obtained all the information and the explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Trust's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Trust.

(Sd.) K. S. AIYER & CO.,
Auditors.

Bombay, 29th June, 1931.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
(Sd.) KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI.
(Sd.) ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS.
(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI.
(Sd.) MULJI RANCHORDAS.
(Sd.) NEMCHAND ABHECHAND.
(Sd.) VIRCHAND UMARSEY (In Gujarati).
Trustees.

(Sd.) M. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

The Thousand-Eyed Enemy

The fly with its thousand eyes quickly finds the daintiest morsel of food, alights, spreads filth and disease and buzzes away before you can touch him. Flit spray will kill him.

Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bed bugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

(Continued from page 4.)

Medical Council three years ago. But even here all our suggestions have not been accepted. For example, we had strongly pressed for an appeal to the High Court from the decision of the Medical Council to remove a practitioner's name from the Medical Register. I do not know why Government fight shy of accepting this suggestion. Even in England an appeal can be lodged with the High Court under Section 9 of the Dentists Act of 1921. The relevant section of this Act reads:

"Any person aggrieved by the removal of his name from the Dentists' Register or by any refusal or failure to register his name in that Register may.....appeal against the removal, or the refusal or failure, as the case may be, in manner provided by rules of Court to the High Court, and on any such appeal the High Court may give such directions in the matter as they think proper, including any directions as to the costs of the appeal and the order of the High Court shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to appeal to any other Court."

Similar rights of appeal by the aggrieved medical practitioners to the respective High or Supreme Court are allowed by the corresponding legislatures in the Commonwealth as well as some States of Australia, provinces of Canada, and the Union of South Africa. It may be of interest to add that the General Medical Council of Great Britain themselves had recommended, while advising the Government of India on the draft Bill of 1928, that an opportunity for appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council should be allowed to the medical practitioner "claiming to be entitled to registration" and yet denied the same by the Council. "on any ground other than that he is not possessed of a registrable qualification."

IMPORTANT OMISSION.

Another important omission in the Bill is the absence of any reference to the registration of the Licentiates on the Central Medical Register. The Government have no doubt asked the Local Governments and various medical bodies for their opinion on the extension of the scope of the Bill so as to include this class of medical practitioners. I am strongly of opinion that in the interest of medical education of the Lientiates, the Indian Medical Council should also have control over this class of practitioners. It should be remembered that the Licensiates, too, are entrusted with heavy responsibilities with regard to the treatment of patients. An overwhelming majority of them settle down in towns with a population of 15,000 and over. Hardly any of them settles now even in the large-size villages. In fairness to them, moreover, I would suggest that the Licentiates should be represented on the Indian Medical Council. It will be a surprise to many in India to know that three members of the dental profession are specially nominated as additional members to the General Medical Council. I trust, therefore, that not much opposition will be raised to granting a representation to the Licentiates on the Indian Medical Council. The Licentiates would take part in the discussion of problems affecting them in the same way as the Dentists who sit on the General Medical Council just referred to, do. The association of the Licentiates with the Indian Medical Council will help in raising the standard of their education, by the Council insisting on the improvement of the equipment of their schools and particularly on strengthening their teaching staff. I trust, therefore, that the universities, as well as the graduate members of the independent medical profession, will, in public interest, approve the idea of including the Licentiates within the sphere of the Indian Medical Council's work.

Under Sub-Section (1) of Section 23 of the Bill, the Indian Medical Council is authorised to make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of the Act, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. These regulations provide, among other things, for the appointment of the Registrar and Inspectors, for fixing the powers and duties of the President, for the conduct of the business of the Council meetings etc., etc. Under Sub-Section 2 of the same Section, it is however, provided that until the first Council is constituted, the Governor-General in Council may make the necessary regulations. In the Notes on the various Sections of the Acts which accompany the Bill, it is further stated that the Governor-General in Council may frame the regulations before the Act comes into force,

"so that the whole systems may be 'in working order' as soon as the Governor-General in Council notifies a date of commencement of the Indian Medical Council."

SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE.

Under such a provision, the Governor-General in Council may even appoint a Registrar and Inspectors; and frame all the necessary rules and regulations for the conduct of the Medical Council's business, thus enabling Government to have their own policy initiated before even the Council meets! No doubt it is permissible to the Council, under the Act, to alter or rescind the regulations first made by the Governor-General in Council. But is it likely, with the overwhelming majority of the official element on the Medical Council, to have any of these regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council materially altered or to unmake the appointment of the important officers of the Council already made by him? These powers should be exclusively entrusted to the Indian Medical Council, while the Government action, under the Act, should be confined only to convening the first meeting of the Council as has been the practice in some of the Dominions where similar medical Councils havebeen instituted.

For reasons given above I personally regard the whole Bill as drafted by Government as thoroughly mischievous and as a fraud on the medical profession in India. I at least would not therefore care to be enrolled on the Medical Register of the Indian Medical Council constituted on the lines indicated in the Bill now under consideration, unless it is radically modified in several important respects as suggested above.

BANGALORE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Asset To Students Of Science & Technology

Quinquennial Review On Its Finance & Status

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.

The Report of the Quinquennial Reviewing Committee appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy, as Visitor of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to review and report on the working and progress of the Institute, is now available. ... ...

His Excellency, as Visitor of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, appointed under Regulation 32 (i) of the Scheme for the better administration and management of its properties and funds appointed a committee consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, Director of the Zoological Survey of India (Chairman) Dr. Meghnad Saha, Professor of Physics, Allahabad University and Major H. G. Howard Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development, Madras. Mr. F. F. C. Edmonds, Inspector of Schools, Bangalore and Coorg, was the Secretary to the Committee.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The report after analysing the object of the foundation of the Institute by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, says:—It is emphasised by the Pope committee in their report in 1921 (para 9) in the following passage that "the late Mr. J. N. Tata—desired to build and endow an institution which would provide Indian students with facilites for work and training as would enable India to compete on equal terms with other countries as a producer of new knowledge and to aid Indian students to serve India in science and technilogy". In para 63 of the same report it is again emphasised that "it is clearly desirable that the Institute, while promoting to the utmost of its powers the application of technical science to industry and commerce, should in no way become commercialised or industrialised".

LACK OF INTEREST DISPLAYED

"In this connection the report proceeds" "we have been struck by the lack of interest displayed by a number of those actually connected with the Institute. We refer to the members of the Court. Many of these gentlemen on being addressed replied that they had no knowledge of the Institute and could not, therefore, express any views regarding its present work or the possibilities of its future utilization in connection with industry.

FINANCIAL P OSITION.

Regarding the financial position of the Institute, the Committee say although in same undertakings such figures would indicate a most satisfactory state of affairs we view with some apprehension the accumulation of funds in an institution which is purely educational (using the term in its widest sense) we are of the opinion that for the full development of its resources the Institute budget should show an expenditure up to the possible limit.

REMEDIES OF UNTOWARD FATE

HALF PRICE FOR FOUR WEEKS FROM THE DAY OF THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

The LUNAR ECLIPSE occurred on the 28th September last. On this auspicious Occasion, considering the hardship of present days when "REPEATED SHOCKS AGAIN AND AGAIN EXHAUST AND NUMB THE ELASTIC POWER OF SOULS", we held a big Purascharan Ceremony of Nine Planets (i.e., Nabagraha Jag) with their presiding Deities and prepared a lot of our Marvellous Talismans attended by a BIRAT JAGNA for the welfare of the General Public performed at the world renowned and highly admired ALL INDIA ASTROLOGICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY of 105, Grey Street, Calcutta, under the direct supervision of world's greatest Astrologer & Palmist and author of many Astrological Books—PRESIDENT PROF: PANDIT B. K. BHATTACHARYYA, JYOTIRBHUSAN, F.T.S. (30 years expd.) who is well-versed in Tantra and Vedicworks and whose efficiency has startled the present world swayed under the domination of the sceptics and the so-called scientists.

During this auspicious occasion we have decided to distribute all our marvellously efficacious Talismans at HALF PRICE to give them a wider circulation, amongst our clients and General Public for four weeks from the day of the LUNAR ECLIPSE (i.e., up to 25th October last) but owing to the pouring of numerous letters from our generous clients requesting us to extend the date of concession we again decide to distribute our Talismans at HALF PRICE UP TO 30TH NOVEMBER. As there remains a limited number of Talismans specially prepared during the Lunar Eclipse we ask our clients to book their orders immediately to avoid the shocking of disappointment.

THIS CONCESSION WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO WILL REMIT THE HALF PRICE OF THE FOLLOWING TALISMANS AND As. 6 EXTRA FOR EACH PARCEL IN ADVANCE WITH THEIR NAMES AND GOTRAS AND THEREBY ENABLING THEM TO UTILISE THIS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN SECURING FOR THEM THE MOST EFFICACIOUS & MARVELLOUSLY POTENT TALISMANS PREPARED ON THIS RARE OCCASION. NEEDLESS TO MENTION THAT THESE TALISMANS WHICH ARE NECESSARILY LIMITED IN NUMBER, ARE THOUSAND TIMES MORE STRONGER IN ACTION THAN THOSE PREPARED IN ORDINARY TIMES AND THE NIRMALYA AND PROSAD with the desired Talismans will be sent to the Hindu clients by Registered Post.

We have many other Talismans besides the following, the description and testimonials of which can be seen in our Catalogue which is sent free of charge. One can use two or more Talismans at a time, if desired.

FRIENDS! "If you are a VICTIM TO THE BUFFETS OF MISFORTUNE AND CALAMITIES. If you FALL ON THE THORNS OF LIFE & BLEED.", we invite you to catch hold of this Golden Opportunity which seldom comes and drive away all your troubles and misfortune for ever.

Please note that all the sages have unanimously supported the great saying. "THERE IS NO POWER IN THE WORLD SUPERIOR TO DIVINE POWER."

WEAR A SUITABLE TALISMAN OF OURS AND BE HAPPY. BOOK YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE TO AVOID DESPAIR. REMEMBER THAT "TO BE FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED."

Sure Success, Sure Remedy, A Trial will surely convince you.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IN CASE OF FAILURE. WE SEND A LETTER OF GUARANTEE WITH EACH TALISMAN.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MARVELLOUS TALISMANS WITH THEIR MERITS AND FULL PRICES:—

NABAGRAHA TALISMAN:—It appeases all untoward planets and thus the wearer is sure to win law-suits and will easily secure good jobs and promotions and success in attempts. Price Rs. 4-4. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects Rs. 17-9.

SANI TALISMAN: — It will save you from adversity and misfortune and from its evil eyes. Price Rs. 3-6.

DHANADA TALISMAN:—Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The Goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, wealth, long life and fame, prosperity in service and trade, etc. It has super-natural power to bring all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects Rs. 29-11.

BASIKARANA TALISMAN:—Through the influence of this Talisman the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials and others as desired. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects price Rs. 34-2.

MANGALA:—By this, incurable skin diseases such as Leprosy and Leucoderma, Eczema, Ring Worm etc., can be cured. It also stops discharge of blood through the mouth and nose, cures dysentery, Piles, Toothache and Urinal Troubles. Price Rs. 8-10. Special Rs. 28-11.

BUDHA TALISMAN: — This Talisman pleases the Planet Mercury. This Talisman imparts intelligence, wealth, fame in every sphere of life. It also cures dizziness of head, vertigo, derangement of mind, headache, appoplexy, stammering, loss of memory defect in vocal organ and tightness of the tongue. Price Rs. 4-7. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects. Price Rs. 28-9.

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SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN AMERICA.

(Continued from Page 3.)

tive programme for the immediate future, which contains, (besides the remedies which take the foremost place in Europe (maintenance of wage standards public undertakings, the raising of the school-leaving age and general public and private assistance) various other proposals which suggest new points of view.

In respect of hours of work, it is pointed out that even to-day the hours of work in America are often from 9 to 11 per day and from 50 to 60 per week. If general working hours were reduced to 36, all the workers could be employed in spite of the rise in unemployment to be expected during the winter. Another method which the A.F. of L. suggests as a practical method of combating unemployment is to ascertain the minimum number of persons whom the employers can be sure of keeping in employment during the next six months. If the employers would specify this minimum, as the A. F. of L. believes they can, it would mean that some 20,000,000 workers, feeling confident of continuous employment in the next 6 months, would increase their purchases (especially those on the instalment system) and would thus help to stimulate industry. Finally, the A. F. of L. proposes that in any case each of the approximately 3 million industrial employers of the United States should take on at least 2 new workers during the coming winter, which in itself would reduce the total of the unemployed from 7 to 1 million.

Of course these measures, which the A. F. of L. thinks ought to take the place of unemployment insurance, presuppose a fairly high dtgree of goodwill from the employers! The closing words of the Report show that the A. F. of L. is very well aware of this. "Obviously, the owners and managers of industry must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work or whether as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work, industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance legislation. It must be work or unemployment insurance. Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief. If compulsory unemployment insurance is fasetned upon our industrial, political and economic life it will be because industrial ownership and management have failed to provide and preserve work opportunities for working men and women."

If we compare with these remarks the complaint made to an affiliated organisation not long before the Congress by William Green, the president of the A. F. of L., that "industrial leaders are doing very little to meet the unemployment crisis, and in the meantime, the institutions of the country are being subjected to the most severe test in history," it would seem to be but a step to the possibility that the A. F. of L., while in no way yielding to pressure from trade unions outside the United States, may yet be brought to a different position by sheer force of circumstances. Furthermore, even now the A. F. of L. does justice to other views and necessities, for it gives a free hand to the trade unionists organised in the Canadian sections of its unions to back up in every possible way the struggle of the Canadian national trade union centre to secure state unemployment insurance.

APPELLANTS ASKED TO PAY UP FIVE IN MONTH

Picketing Echo In Tumkur

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, Nov. 20.

Messrs. T. Subrahmanyam, Congress Secretary, Tumkur, A. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, Vittoba Rao and Najiah, who were sentenced and convicted by the Special First Class Magistrate, Tumkur for an offence under Sections 70 and 73 of the Mysore Police Regulation, in connection with picketting of liquor shops in Tumkur town, have filed a criminal appeal in the court of the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division.

Mr. H. M. Krishnaswami, Sessions Judge, passed orders yesterday, granting 30 days time for the accused to pay the fine and directing the execuiton of necessary bonds to the satisfaction of the trial court.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—Statesman M. Loucheur died at 2/30 p. m. to-day.—Reuter.

"SIGN YOUR NAMES IN REGISTER.

Dr. Hardiker's Appeal To Seva Dals

(From Our Correspondent).
JUBBULPORE, Nov. 21.

The Seva Dal Flag Salutation and the ensuing monthly Flag-Salutation takes place at 8 a.m. on Sunday next.

The Central Board at its meeting held on the 20th inst. had passed the following resolution regarding an attendance register of Seva Dal volunteers and officers on the Flag Salutation days.

The Central Board recommends to all the Provincial Congress Committees and the Provincial Seva Dals to arrange to have an attendance register kept at the monthly flag salutation ceremonies and to require all volunteers to sign such registers."

Doctor Hardiker appeals to the Congress Committees and the Seva Dal Boards to see that an attendance register is kept at the time of flag salutation function.

Is it not possible, he asks for those who have pledged for the cause of the Nation, to spare even seven minutes? That is one of the reasons, he said, that has forced the Central Board to pass the above resolution.

Assam & R. T. C

(From Our Correspondent).
JOSHAT, Nov. 18.

The General Secretary of the Assam Association has sent the following cable to Mr. Chandradhar Borooah, Assam's delegate at the Round Table Conference:

"The Assam Association requests you to press strongly in plenary session of the Round Table Conference the exclusion of Sylhet and not Jaintia Pargana from the Sankey allotment of Assam seats, and get the same noted. Meet Sir Samuel Hoare and Gandhiji. Refer previous cables and present Assam's representation as adequate."

It is understood that a similar cable has also been sent to Mr. Borooah by the General Secretary of the Assamiya Sangrakhini Sabha.

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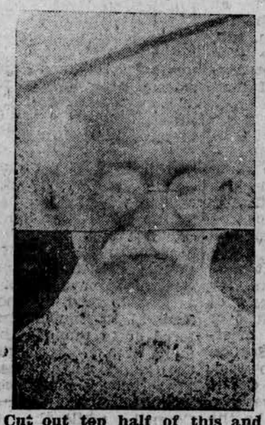

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STIGMA ON "UNTOUCHABILITY" MUST GO

Pt. Jawaharlal's Appeal To Bengal To Rally Round Congress Banner

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

After passing three busy days Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Calcutta for Allahabad on Thursday evening. The same evening before his departure he addressed a public meeting of the so-called untouchables. He regretted the action of the social leaders in keeping these poor people separate or aloof from all social connection with the so-called caste Hindus. It would be the duty, the speaker continued, of everybody, which was a humanitarian duty, to help these people and give them proper education so as to enable them to realize their position in the country. Time had come when the questions of caste and untouchability should have no place in the mind of the nation. The Indian National Congress was trying under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who had practically dedicated his life to the cause to remove this stigma from the country.

AMBEDKAR'S "MISCHIEVOUS PROPOSAL."

Many big men were now coming forward, Panditji said, who were extending high hopes to these wretched lot and one of them was Dr. Ambedkar who had claimed separate electorates for the "untouchables" at the Round Table Conference. The speaker asked his audience not to accept this mischievous proposal for it would only create a division in the country and with the help of that division and disunion those persons who had given high hopes would serve their own purpose.

SWARAJ FOR POOR!

Panditji said that everybody was now crying for Swaraj which was certainly not a bird in the air. If they really wanted Swaraj they would have to work for it. If Swaraj was explained as the removal of poverty of every community that object would be union. Real Swaraj meant the complete removal of poverty and so long as that was not done Swaraj was far off. The Congress was always by the side of the poor and if they really wished to get Swaraj of that nature they should all come and rally round the banner of the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

CONFIDENCE IN GANDHIJI.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting disapproving the proposal of Dr. Ambedkar for separate electorates for the untouchables and expressing full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress.

On Wednesday evening Pandit Nehru addressed another meeting which was organized by Kidderpore Youth Association. In course of his speech he made an impressive and forceful appeal to the youths and women of the country in which he asked them to get ready for another fight which was about to take place so that they might achieve their desired goal. Referring to the London Conference the speaker said that another fight was inevitable if the people really wanted Swaraj.

COMMUNALIST MENACE.

He expressed surprise at the conduct of the Agha Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali and such other delegates who posed themselves to be the sole representative of the Muslims of India but who were opposed to the establishment of real Swaraj out of consideration for their communal points of view.

Panditji emphasized that these gentlemen might be zemindars but they certainly were not the real representatives of the entire Muslim population of India. So their views could not be accepted as the views of Muslim India.

WORLD WAR AGAINST TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Activities Of League Of Nations' Commission Of Enquiry.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.
(By Mail).

The Secretary of the League of Nation's Commission of Enquiry into the traffic of women and children in the east has issued the following statement regarding the objects of the Commission's enquiry:—

International collaboration in the combat against the traffic in women and children has only been in existence for about 30 years. The movement was started by private initiative. It was in 1899 that the first international congress was held to consider the problem of the traffic. At that Congress an inter-national bureau for the suppression of traffic in women and children was founded with the object of coordinating the work of voluntary national organisations dealing with the matter.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Mainly as an outcome of the efforts of this conference, a meeting of Government representatives was held in 1904 as a result of which an International Agreement was drawn up and signed by the different countries and a Central Government Authority was set up in each country which was charged with the coordination of all information connected with the procuring of women or girls for immoral purposes abroad.

This was followed six years later, in 1910, by an International Convention under which the contracting States undertook to introduce certain measures in their legislation.

In 1920 the League of Nations came into existence, one of its functions being the development of International co-operation in various kinds of human activity. Consequently the League, by the terms of Article 23 (c) of its Covenant, is specifically entrusted with the general supervision of the execution of the Agreements mentioned above. Thus the necessity of ensuring the protection of women and children has received official and universal recognition throughout the world.

A new International Conference was convened which was attended by the representatives of 33 countries and at which was drawn up an International Convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children. The 1921 Convention supplements previous agreements by extending their scope to include women of all races. This corresponds to the world-wide organisation of the League of Nations.

PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In accordance with certain recommendations contained in the 1921 Convention the League of Nations set up a Permanent Advisory Committee whose duty it is to advise the Council of the League concerning all International questions connected with the traffic in women and children which might be submitted to the Committee for consideration.

On several occasions the Assembly of the League of Nations has expressed the hope that it would be possible to extend the enquiries to countries where no enquiry had yet taken place. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Secretary-General of the League communicated with the Governments of the countries concerned in the Near, Middle and Far East and asked whether they would be prepared to accept and co-operate in an enquiry of this nature, it being understood that enquiries would be strictly confined to the International aspect of the question.

China, France, Great Britain, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Siam and the United States stated that they were prepared to authorise such an enquiry in their territories.

At the Assembly of the League of Nations, held in September 1930 at Geneva, all the representatives of countries whose territories in the East were to be visited expressed their satisfaction that the enquiry was to be extended to their territories and stated their willingness to give every possible help and facilities to those entrusted with the investigations.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

The League of Nations Council has entrusted this enquiry in the countries of the East to a Travelling Commission of three members. They are Mr. Bascom Johnson, American, Chairman, Dr. Alma Sundquist Swedish and Mr. Karel Pindor Polish.

In each of the countries to be visited the Government has appointed an official representative who will receive the Commission and act as the channel through which all official information will be obtained.

At the end of October 1930 the Commission arrived in the East where 18 months will be spent visiting the various countries and conducting the enquiry.

On its return to Geneva the Commission will draw up a report for submission to the League of Nations giving the results of its inquiry. In this way the information collected at Geneva will cover the greater part of the world and may lead to the introduction of further steps designed to ensure the better protection of women and children throughout the world. —A.P.

DOCK WORKERS' PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union on Sunday at the Princes' Dock, resolutions were passed protesting against the reduction of wages of Hutch workers and calling upon all Hutch and Dock workers to resist all such attempts.

PROGRESS OF SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

Struggle For Existence Against

with the Indian Medical Council

The Sixth Annual Report of the Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd. shows what progress it has made during six years of its existence.

The total number of members is 638 of which 573 are local members and the remaining 65 are mofussil ones.

Eleven Cards were transferred from one name to another an payment of usual fees during the year.

During the year the Arbitration Committee decided 76 applications of disputes for settlement. The Arbitration Committee of the Mahajan is working most enthusiastically at the cost of their valuable time and it is hoped that the same enthusiasm will be shown by them in future.

During the year delivery orders for 3950 bales in the April-May Vaida and for 1980 bales in the July-August Vaida were issued. In the Mahajan's Bazar, business only in Broach Fully Good cotton is transacted, delivery of about 6,000 bales therefore is considerably large for a small Institution like the Mahajan.

DEFAULTERS.

During the year, ten members unable to meet their liabilities, were declared defaulters, but five of them have subsequently settled and paid their creditors and are re-admitted.

The Cattle Breeding Farm at Andheri is still in existence. The chief object in maintaining this Cattle Breeding Farm is to produce a good breed or agricultural animals.

THE PRESENT CRISIS AND ITS CAUSES.

The price of cotton is gone down to Rs. 140/- per candy. The poor agriculturists have to sell off their products at a loss to such an extent that they cannot realise the cost of their labour even; and hence all of those whose livelihood is dependent on agriculture are reduced to a deplorable condition. It is necessary to find out the causes of these. In the governance of the country more attention is paid to the interests of the ruling race, and the inferests of the subject race are neglected. The Government's present policy of exchange and currency has proved to be ruinous to our country. England is off gold standard. In spite of this our rupee has been linked to the Sterling at the same value of 18d. and the result is that our trade with foreign countries has vanished. The gold is being drained from our country. Protests from several commercial bodies have fallen on deaf ears. India is being exploited in British interests.

THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE MAHAJAN THREATENED.

During the year under report, a very important event happened. The East India Cotton Association has from the very beginning, treated this Association not merely as its rival but as its enemy. The East India Cotton Association approached the Government that the Cotton Contract Act of 1922 is not properly executed and the constitution of the East India Cotton Association is defective, and requires to be reorganised. The Government hereupon appointed an Inquiry Committee presided over by Mr. G. Wiles, the Secretary of the Finance Department. The Committee reported that sole authority and monopoly of cotton trade in Bombay be vested in the East India Cotton Association. The Mahajan strongly protested against the constitution of that Committee, its procedure and finally against its report. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Mahajan, a Bill to amend the Cotton Contracts Act of 1922 was introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council. This was a blow aimed at the Mahajan. The Bill invested the East India Cotton Association with full control of the cotton trade. If any other Association dealt in cotton, it was to be prosecuted in the Court and punished with a fine. The Managing Committee appointed a sub-committee to deal with the matter. A vigorous propaganda against the bill was launched upon. The mofussil agriculturists and traders were acquainted with the true situation, and they in their turn sent protests and brought to the notice of the Government and members of the Legislative Council, the trading facilities and advantages they had from Shri Mahajan Association and the great loss they would incur if monopoly was given to one institution only. The principal commercial associations were also amazed to see the gross injustice being done to the Mahajan. The Federation of all the Commercial Associations of Bombay, the Bombay Shroff Mahajan and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau sent to the Government their own considered opinions from the commercial point of view in this respect. A keen discussion followed in the Council, and the amendment of one elected member to the effect "that any Association or Institution in Bombay can contract business in cotton," was adopted by majority. The Government there upon withdrew the Bill and the East India Cotton Association's plan to control the whole cotton trade of Bmbay was upset.

"EVENING NEWS" TO BE SUED FOR DEFAMATION.

Connected with this matter there is a particularly serious event. A daily newspaper called the "Evening News" published an article on the eve of the debate on the Cotton Contracts Bill of 1931. This article was defamatory. It purported to brand the Association as a gambling institution. Moreover on the very day of the discussion, a telegraphic message was sent under the signature of Mr. Ratilal Thakkar, the Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council which is also defamatory and says:

"The considered opinion of trade is that Mahajan is gambling den clothed in legal garb. Its pernicious activities are detrimental to the best interests of the public, trade, and growers. It has already caused great moral and material harm to public by propagating gambling vice in public and injured growers."

The Managing Committee can never overlook the article of the "Evening News" and the telegram sent by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association or by its Secretary on his own responsibility.

This involves the Mahajan's own honour. The Managing Committee have consulted leading lawyers and action against the authors of the libellous writing will be taken as soon as convenient circumstances allow.

Every year there is a deficit and the loss goes on increasing year by year. It is necessary to take into special consideration this monetary state of Mahajan. The great deficit caused by unusual extraordinary expenses has to be made good any how. The present income will not suffice. The Managing Committee has appointed a sub-committee for this purpose.

The present rules and regulations require to be greatly altered and a sub-committee is also appointed for that purpose.

Fluctuations in the cotton market are dependent on the cables of American Futures. During the last April-May "Vaida" the American Futures continually went down and the Bombay bazar became so shaky that a crisis was feared. Under these critical circumstances the Supreme Committee passed a resolution enjoining all to keep up only their old transactions of April-May Vaida and not to make new transactions. Again towards the end of September last when the Government passed an ordinance requiring all the banks of India to be closed for 3 successive days, the Supreme Committee ordered all Teji Mandi transactions to be stopped with a view to diminish the proportion of speculative contracts till times improved. The Managing Committee used their discretion under extraordinary circumstances.

SPIRITUALISM IN EUROPE

Mr. V. D. Rishi Interviewed.

Mr. V. D. Rishi, who ras just returned to India after attending the International Spiritualist Congress at the Hague was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding his experiences in Europe. He had gone there along with Mrs. Rishi to represent India in the world Congress.

THE "SO-CALLED" DEAD.

When asked about the Congress he said: "It was attended by the delegates of twenty-five nations and was a great success. Perfect fraternity prevailed amongst all the delegates as well as others taking part in the various functions of the Congress. The invidious distinction of colour or creed was nowhere to be seen. An exhibition of spirit-paintings was arranged along with the Congress containing pictures drawn by mediums under control. Three new instruments invented for Spirit-communication could also he seen in the Congress Hall, and their working was demonstrated in private circles. The Congress unanimously adopted the resolutions about the survival of human personality after death and the possibility of communication with the so-called dead."

Regarding his experiences, he said "I could see the materialization of spirit-hand and face, hear the voice of spirits, feel their touch, and obtain photographs in the various seances in Europe. I witnessed all possible phenomena during my stay there and was convinced of their genuineness."

MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN.

About the movement in England he stated "It is carried on along thoroughly religious lines and the spiritualists aspire to make this knowledge universal. There are about five hundred Societies in England trying to spread this gospel."

About the views of the spiritualists in Europe regarding India he replied "They all sympathise with our activities here and hold a very high opinion about our philosophy. They think that the old truths are being proved by new methods.

The next Congress was invited to India by Mr. Rishi, but owing to long distance and other considerations it was decided to hold it in Barcelona (Spain).

Share Market

EASIER FEELING

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The share market opened quiet and declined on scattered long liquidation. Various rumours about the grave outlook of the international economic situation are causing anxiety. Expectations of high tariffwalls will ruin the industrial world and these who have invested their capital will have hard times to face. India will not be able to safeguard its own industry and there are fears that foreign manufacturers will dump their Goods in this country. How far these fears are realised remains to be seen, but there is considerable uneasiness and most of the holders of industrial shares feel shaky. The recent demand for Hydro-Electric Shares is decreasing and prices show declining tendency. In the meantime professional operaters are awaiting the fate of the Round Table Conference.

Cement shares mere rather steady and among mill shares Bombay Dyeing and Century shares kept up good tone. Fazal shares declined to Rs. 308/2 and Pearls to Rs. 177/8. Bombay Burma shares declined on long liquidation to Rs. 318/12. Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 27/12 and second Pref. shares changed hands at Rs. 49/8. Tata Power shares eased off to Rs. 425/- and Andhra shares closed at Rs. 626/4. Imperial Bank shares improved to Rs. 890/- and Partly paids were done at Rs. 216/14. Bundi shares closed at Rs. 13/12 and Indian Cement shares were placed at Rs. 160/-3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 54/10/6. Mysore State 5 1/2 per cent paper were quoted at Rs. 99/- and 5 per cent 1955 are offered at Rs. 92/-.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	252-8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	665
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	125
100 Century	220-10
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	209-6
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	8
250 Fazulbhoy	308-2
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	310-10
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	111-14
250 Laxmi	700
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	4[illegible]
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	120
200 New Great	127-8
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	96-4
250 Pearl	177-8
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	218-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	890
500-125 Imperial Cont.	215-14
100-50 India	77
5 Union	3-1

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	67
250 Indian	160
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	148-2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	167-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	8-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	626-4
50 Bom. Tram P	63
50 Bombay Trams	102-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-15
100 Tata Hydro	110-5
1000 Tata Power P.	1008-12
1000 Tata Power	425

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantej	660
100 Amritsar Petti	85
100 Central Province	72-8

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Wheat May	4 5 0
Linseed May	6 4 6
Casterseed	6 14 6
Groundnuts	7 2 0
Teelseed	8 6 0
Cottonseed	2 12 0
Rapeseed	6 8 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Mowraseed	5 4 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Bales
Central India	500
Barsi-Nugger	188
Berar	743
Central Provinces	136
Dhollera	397
N.-W. Provinces	197
Rajputana	176
Sind-Punjab	232
Broach	3
Westerns-Northerns	30
Egyptians	25
Cotton	2,537
	Cwts.
Wheat	24,533
Linseed	1,705
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	165
Gingellyseeds	3,493
Poppyseeds	16
Groundnuts	33,156
Castorseeds	1,507
Rice	598
Myrabollams	357
Cottonseeds	1,297
Gram	4,560
Joowar	14,106
Maize	5
Barley	1,348
Bajree	1,208
	Tons.
Coal	870

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 23.

B.C. RATES—
T. T. 1/6 1/32.
D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Nov. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2. Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 360.
Banks Selling T. T. 359.
Banks Buying T. T. 353.
PARIS
Banks Selling D D 717.
Banks Buying D. D. 745
JAPAN
Banks Selling T. T. 176 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 166
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91-7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 119.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8.
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.73 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 5/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/7 3/4 21st inst.
London/Paris 95.50 21st inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 19.75 21st instant.
London/Italy 72.15 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 5.9.7 20th instant
£ 5.10.1 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 18 5/16 20th inst. 18 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 18 5/16 20th inst 18 1/2 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 20th inst. 30 7/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 13/16 per cent 20th inst. 5 27/32 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 per cent 20th inst. 6 1/8 per cent 21st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent 3 Mos 6 per cent 6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. India bought. China bought and sold.

100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhum	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	532-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	12-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49-8
30 Tata Steel D.	321-4
75 Tata Steel	27-12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	86-4
250 Bom Steam P	187-8
250 Bom. Steam	170
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-13
125 Bom. Burma Old.	318-12
50 Bom. Burma New	116-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	6-4-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	64-12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-2

Gold And Silver.

GOLD REACHES ANOTHER TOP

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Gold reached another high level of Rs. 27/2 on a further fall in sterling to dollars 3.69. The sterling is now near about the low level recently touched and considerable anxiety is felt whether a fresh bottom will be recorded. Local operators are afraid and refuse to remain short. The market is firm with more buyers. It is anticipated that this fresh advance will attract more gold from the up-country.

Silver market was quiet with a limited turnover. Operators are not taking much interest as there are no immediate prospects of improvement.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold Ready	27 2 3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	27 2 0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	27 2 0
Silver Ready	58 0 0
Silver 1st Settlement	54 12 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	53 2 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 45/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62-10.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92-2
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939/49 Rs. 82/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 94/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101/1
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 60
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 59
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92/4.
Tone of Market: Easy.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Gross Revenue For October

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding Salt revenue for the month of October amounted to Rs. 3,73,73,000 against Rs. 3,85,32,000 and Rs. 4,43,61,000 in October 1930 and 1929.

The total revenue for the first seven months of the official year ending October 1931 is Rs. 25,22,93,000 against Rs. 27,31,08,000 and Rs. 29,25,43,000 for the corresponding period in the year 1930, and 1929, respectively.

A surcharge of 25 per cent has been imposed on all customs import duties exceeding 2 1/2 per cent, "ad valorem," in addition to the already existing surcharges, except on the duties on raw cotton, machinery and dyes, derived from coaltar and on all excise duties with effect from 30th Sept. 1931.

INDIA PROVIDENT FUND CO., LTD.

The annual report for 1930-31 of the India Provident Fund Co. Ltd. show that during the year 4407 polices were issued.

Income:—During the year under review the nett premium income amounted to Rs. 1,81,213-8-0 against Rs. 1,54,194-8-0 during the previous year and that the total Funds have increased by Rs. 1,58,250 a saving of over 86 per cent of the premium collection of the year, the total Funds at the end of the year being Rs. 5,76,500/ set apart for meeting future claims and contingencies.

Bonus:—At 20 per cent of the premiums paid by each of them has been sanctioned to those policy holders whose policies matured (by survivance) during the year in addition to the minimum guaranteed sum already paid to them.

Dividend:—At the rate of 20 per cent on the paid up Capital free of Income Tax has been sanctioned.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIRO ZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1931.

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J2

PLOT TO STRANGLE R. T. C. THICKENS

Ex-Satraps Demand Its Early End.

GARVIN CALLS MAHATMA "A WONDERFUL ATTRACTIVE AGITATOR."

Thinks British Army Will Have To Be Reinforced, Not Withdrawn.

WILL BARON LLOYD WRECK AGAIN R. T. C.?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.

I met a good many English boys this morning at a popular students' rendezvous scanning the morning papers. When I expressed my surprise at not finding them in church to hear the Sunday sermon, one of them said: "We need not go to the church. We are students of international affairs and future custodians of the Empire, and kindly souls of Mr. Garvin ("Observer"), "Scrutator", "Sunday Times", Mr. Churchill and others lecture us every Sunday through the papers. There you are. See what interesting sermons we have to-day from Lord Winterton and Mr. Garvin on Indian politics.

My first glance at the papers showed me long passages of Praise to the British for their wonderful work in India during the last 150 years.

Mr. J. L. Garvin wants British pledge to India to stand, but it must be on the basis of responsibility with safeguards which is the unchangeable and unchangeable aim of British statesmanship irrespective of parties. He discusses communal problems, and assures us that every human endeavour should be made to advance Britain's policy in India; but no human power can enable it to make steady uninterrupted progress, or bring it to the final success without effecting Indian co-operation in the joint work, or without more agreement among Indians themselves, and between the different Indian elements and interests. He says:—

"One lesson of the Conference that stands before us above all. is the need of settlement by consent, and nothing can replace it. No mere British contrivances and devices can be a substitute for it. Any disputed adjustment artificially imposed by British authority could lead only to more bitter complications, to more convulsive disturbances.

After lecturing at great length on the communal and minority problem, Mr. Garvin comes to the conclusion that the policy of responsibility with Safeguards stands and in the circumstances provincial autonomy cannot be applied with sufficient moral success unless there is some conspicuous extension of the principle of Indian responsibility at the Centre.

"But", he proceeded, "we are bound to say that in the last two months Mr. Gandhi himself has been a most serious obstacle to progress. One who aspires to be a spiritual-political dictator cannot easily throw in his lot with the other sub-lunar delegates to advance the common work. Throughout it has been hard to guess what the Mahatma means in his inner heart and brain. His phrases have been a tissue of contradictions. Theoretically he cherishes sublime visions and sentiments; practically he makes for anarchy and nothing else.

Amidst his astonishing plea of subtle images, he himself sometimes far from realising the practical implications of his words. At every turn he has tried to involve others to keep his own hands free. He is a man with whom it is impossible to transact political business in plain terms, equally binding on both sides. He was not a member of the first Conference and the second would have got on much better without him. Wonderful attractive agitator, he has not shown one particle of constructive statesmanship. He has refused fundamental concessions required for any settlement of the minorities question; but Cawnpore and Kashmir are there to show that the presence of the British Raj will be more than necessary to India during the next ten years at least than it has ever been before. That the British army will have to be reinforced is more likely than that it will be withdrawn. No possible efforts by India alone can create her federal unity or preserve her peace or avert anarchy.

A United States of India is a marvellous ideal. We dare to believe it is possible to give substance to the most exalted of all political dreams, but without the fullest extent of Indian and British co-operation, that dream will never be realised on this earth.

"FOOLISH TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT."

Winterton Also Has His Say.

Earl Winterton introduces himself as one who is anxious to explain Indian politics from his once high pedestal of the Under-Dog in the India Office under Viscount Peel and Lord Birkenhead.

He says it is highly desirable that the public should appreciate what are the indications of the recent developments at the Conference as well as the danger inherent in these developments.

After describing his own part in support of the "Legitimate aspirations of the Indian people". Earl Winterton says:—"It is gratuitously foolish to make any announcement of policy at the close of the Conference. The Conference has been useful in focussing public opinion here in India on the vastness and complexity of the Indian problem. But of real agreement on the subjects which must be settled one way or the other in the inevitable act of amending the present Government of India Act there is none.

The only form which a Government declaration should take at the conference would be to define the shape and form of the proposals which it will lay before Parliament.

Government are clearly absolved from the obligation of making any such statement since the Conference itself cannot agree on either the shape or the form of the proposals.

Earl Winterton considers the Premier's offer to arbitrate on the communal problem as an impulsive offer dangerous from the point of view of the British Government who have no such business to perform. He concludes that the only statement that Government must make is that Government will declare their policy in Parliament and nowhere else.

DIE-HARDS' HOWL TO END IT SOON.

Advocacy Of Mailed Fist Again!

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In pursuance of its campaign for closing down the Round Table Conference most speedily, the "Daily Mail" publishes a symposum of the views of a number of prominent Conservatives including Lord Brentford, Lord Meston, Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Reginald Craddock, urging, "inter-alia," termination of discussions and the Government's adoption of a firm stand in India.—Reuter.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH IRWIN.

Mac's Fight For A Free Hand

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S BLUFF EXPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

I learn Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Baldwin and Sir S. Hoart were closeted with Lord Irwin for over one hour after lunch. The Ministers then directly went to the Cabinet meeting.

It is understood India occupied the whole of the discussion in the Cabinet. Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin were firm.

Sir S. Hoare was troublesome at the beginning but finally gave way. It is reported the Conference will be proceeding undisturbed by the section of the Conservatives, who tried hard to wind up the Conference.

Sir M. Shafi, having received news of his mother's illness is sailing by "Ranchi".

The Conservative deputation's interview with Mr. MacDonald last night is said to have been outspoken on both sides. The deputationists were dissatisfied with the Premier's reply, but they deny the "Daily Herald's" statement that they presented an ultimatum demanding the closure of the Conference. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald told them that he must have untrammelled freedom in conducting the negotiations whether on the minorities of other questions, subject to the approval of the Cabinet. and the ultimate sanction of Parliament.

The situation is said to be delicate, and a further meeting of the Conservative Committee, in which Mr. Churchill is taking a prominent part, is called for Monday.

PLAYING UPON MUSLIM OBJECTIONS.

The "New Statesman" says: Sir S. Hoare has apprently been trying to burk all discussion on Army, Foreign Affairs. Commercial Discrimination and Financial Safeguards by playing upon Muslim objections. The whole business was a piece of bluff in which we are sorry the Prime Minister joined. There is this to the credit of Indian representatives, including Muslims, that they did not allow the Government to break up the Conference and then blame them for its failure."——"Hindu" cable.

"INDIA, A VERY LIVELY CORPSE."

Will Baron Lloyd Break R. T. C.?

Mr. Brailsford declares: "India proves to be a very lively corpse," in Reynold's "Illustrated News." referring to the Conference.

He reiterates what he wrote in the "New Leader," and adds that though the Conference has saved itself for sometime as a result of the intervention of Mr. Benn, Mr. Lees-Smith and Lord Reading, that "great pro-consul whom Mr. Henderson dismissed from his office at Cairo, may now hope to get his own back as he faces a weaker man at Whitehall and may once again break up the Conference."

BABA GURDIT SINGH RELEASED ON BAIL

Sedition Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Baba Gurdit Singh of "Kamagata Maru" fame, who had been ailing for the last two months and was brought to Lahore for treatment a few days ago, was arrested at midnight. The police party scaled walls and entered Sardar Sardul Singh's residence where Baba Gurdit was staying. A C. I. D. man, in pain clothes, knocked at the door of Gurdit Singh's room, saying he had come from Calcutta to see him. As the door opened he whistled and the whole police party rushed in. He was informed that they had come to arrest him. After the arrest Baba Gurdit was released on bail. He has to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer charge of sedition on December 4.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mystery surrounds the death of a young Hindu woman whose body was found in a jungle near the aerodrome. At the post-mortem examination six bullets were, it is said, extracted from her body. She was dressed in a Khaddar sari.

"CRACKERS SMUGGLED FROM FRENCH TERRITORY."

Seized At Egmore Railway Station.

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 20

53 cases of crackers. mostly consisting of fulminite type—the export of which in British India is prohibited under the Land Customs Act and the Indian Explosives Act—are reported to have been seized by Mr. C. S. Chakravarthi the Customs Inspector of Pondicherry Frontier along with a Customs Preventive Officer, Madras yesterday afternoon, while they were being delivered to two merchants of Madras at the Egmore Railway station. It is alleged that these goods worth about Rs. 5,000 were smuggled from French Territory and booked to Madras from Kumbakonam. The Customs Inspector getting scent of this parcel, kept a watch. and is stated to have seized the goods and arrested the two men who took delivery of the same. They will be handed over to the Police for being dealt with under the Explosives Act. Further investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

A NOTEWORTHY MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Hindustani Seva Dal Uniform As Wedding Dress.

An interesting marriage ceremony came off at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening. The interest lay in its novelty since the pair was married in the Congress volunteer's uniform of Hindustani Seva Dal. The bridegroom Mr. Poudval is a Congress worker, and takes keen interest in the Seva Dal training. The bride, Miss Sunder Pitatle is a Sevika of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and an active Congress worker. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of Arya Samaj. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, Dr. N. S. Hardiker and many other Congress workers attended the function.

Nizam's sons married to Princesses of Turkey. The weddings of the two sons of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad took place at Nice on the 12th inst. This picture received by air mail shows Prince Adahu Jah (Heir-apparent) and Prince Mouzam Jah in their wedding dress after the ceremony.— P. P. A.

KEEPING OPEN KASHMIR SORE.

"Times" Denounces Delhi Resolutions

"A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE IN HANDS OF DEMAGOGUES"

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Nothing could be less helpful to the cause it ostensibly defends than the Muslim Conference Working Committee's resolutions on Kashmir, says "The Times" and adds: "The cause of Indian Islam has been admirably defended by the able body of the Round Table Conference delegates but it will suffer if the second line of politicians temporarily in charge of Muslim interests at Delhi continue the policy of encouraging lawlessness and keeping open the Kashmir sore. British sympathy for the Muslim minority will inevitably diminish, if impression is allowed to get abroad that All-India Muslim Conference has fallen into the hands of demagogues whose main object is to score points at the expense of a Government in endless communal conflict.—Reuter's Special.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

Poona Protest Meeting.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 21.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Youth League, a swadeshi Exhibition will be held during the third week of December in front of the Maidan of Tilak Memorial. Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, B. M. Gupte are working on the Exhibition Committee.

Arrangements are in progress also to have a big stall of purely hand-spun and hand-woven khadi with the All-Indian Spinners' Association.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the prominent people belonging to different schools of politics was held to discuss a suggestion regarding the bad condition into which the peasants have fallen on account of the fall in the prices of corn. The suggestion in the shape of resolution was passed.

The District Peasants Conferences in the 10 Districts of the Maharashtra Province may be held before the end of the current year, to consider the condition of peasants. And then a Maharashtra Peasants Conference be held before the end of February 1932 to discuss the different resolutions passed at the District Conferences. For the above purpose a committee of 16 prominent leaders has been formed.

PROTEST AGAINST KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

A protest meeting presided by N. C. Kelkar was held on Friday last at the Shivajee Mandir under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Sjt Kelkar in his presidential address said that what is going on in Kashmir is known to every body through papers. He said the Inquiry Committee will be out shortly which shall help them know the situation better.

Then Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar moved resolution to the effect that British Government should come forward and handle the situation.

Two or three more speakers also spoke and then the resolution was passed.

Another resolution passed demanded the removal of the grievances of the Kashmir Mussalmans if any and strongly supported the idea of granting subjects the constitutional rights.

SEPARATE GHAT FOR "UNTOUCHABLES"

Ujjain's Protest Against Police Ukase

(From a Correspondent).
UJJAIN, Nov. 21.

For the last few years some Pandas helped few a few semi-officials (non-Hindus) have raised objection to "Untouchables" "Ganpati" being immersed at Ramghat (public ghat).

Their orders were to immerse their "Ganpati" at a ghat in a narrow corner.

This year the Balais and Chamars ("untouchables") wanted to carry their Ganpati in procession together and immerse it at the so-called "untouchable" Ghat.

The local police officer asked them to take out separate processions at mid-day and immerse separately. This order was resented by the Chamars and Balais and they refused to take out procession and immerse their "Ganpati" till their legitimate right is conceded.

SITUATION IN BURMA

No Important Developments

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Burma situation report for the week ending 21st November shows no important change in the situation. Satisfactory progress continues and one dangerous leader Aung Shwe was captured in Insein district. This should have a good effect on the Tharrawaddy-Henzada-Insein border. Two-hundred and fifty-two rebels have been released from custody and the number remaining is nine-hundred and fifty-eight.

Further trials are just commencing in several districts and the number will be largely reduced in the near future. One sepoy of the Dogra regiment is reported to be wounded. There is no change in the agricultural situation and there was no rain during the week. The price of paddy in Rangoon has fallen rather sharply. The number on relief works remains about the same.—A. P.

CONGRESS WITHDRAWAL AND AFTER.

Sardar's Statement Denied By Government.

"VAGUE AND UNREASONABLE DEMANDS"

The Director of Information Bombay, has issued the following:—

"Publicity has been given to a cablegram sent by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to Mr. Gandhi in London informing the latter of the withdrawal of the Congress from the Bardoli enquiry. In the cablegram the following two sentences occur:—

"After important admission in part cross-examination of the Mamlatdar, first Government witness, the Enquiry Officer held we were not entitled to the production and inspection of Government documents of any kind relating to the issues in the enquiry. The trend of the enquiry was distinctly hostile and one-sided."

As the enquiry is not yet concluded, Government do not desire now to give any detailed account of the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of the Congress from the enquiry, but the two statements quoted above require an immediate and emphatic denial. As regards the production of documents, the facts are that during the examination of the khatedars whenever questions arose regarding the details of the revenue matters involved, the relevant Government records were always allowed to be freely referred to by Counsel for the Congress. In no case was any document refused up to 22nd October.

WHAT HAPPENED ON OCTOBER 22.

On that date. Counsel for the Congress addressed a letter to the Enquiry Officer asking for the production of documents. The request was of a general character and the Enquiry Officer was unable to grant it for reasons given; for example he stated that no documents which came into existence after the date of the visits, supposing any such document to exist, could have any possible bearing on the question of the standard which was in operation prior to that period. But he did not hold, as stated by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, that the Congress "were not entitled to the production and inspection of documents of any kind relating to the issues in the enquiry." On the contrary, he wrote at the end of his letter to Mr. Desai: "Of course if there is any definite order of Government which forms part of your evidence regarding the existence of the 'no borrowing' standard to which you desire to refer that is a different matter."

On November 5th when the Mamlatdar of Bardoli was under cross-examination, a question arose regarding the production of certain documents. Further consideration of the matter was postponed by mutual consent, pending the submission of a statement by Mr. Desai, and the next day he presented to the Enquiry Officer another document in which he claimed that (a) the Enquiry Officer is a Civil Court, and (b) Congress was entitled to the production of a wide range of orders and correspondence. This request was also refused. but that the refusal did not extend to documents relating to the issues in the enquiry is clear from the last sentence of the Enquiry Officer's order.

"VAGUE AND UNREASONABLE DEMANDS."

"If any reasonable requests for the production of documents which are really shown to have a bearing on some definite cases put forward by the Congress and having relation to the terms of reference are put forward, I will do my best to accede to them, but it is absolutely impossible to agree to the vague and unreasonable demands made in the reference now in question."

As regards Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's statement that the trend of the enquiry was distinctly hostile and one-sided, Government think it is due to the Enquiry Officer to say that no suggestion of this kind has hitherto been made; and that Government have full confidence in his impartiality. It is also due to the Congress Counsel Mr. B. J. Desai to say that when he announced his withdrawal as Counsel for the Congress, he thanked the Enquiry Officer for his courtesy and consideration during the course of the enquiry.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Public Meeting To Consider Objectionable Feautures

A mass meeting of the members of the medical profession of Bombay will be held at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Friday, the 27th inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to consider some of the objectionable features of the proposed Bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register.

The meeting is open for students of all the Medical Colleges.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh will preside.

The requisition for the meeting is signed by:—

"S.N. Apte, C.R. Athavle, M.J. Batliwalla, V.N. Bhajekar, Geo, Coelho, R.N. Cooper, J.J. Cursetji, K.J. Cursetji, K.K. Dadachanji, D.N. Daftary, R.A. Davar, P.V. Dhebri, V.P. Diwan, J.D. Dhruv, R.F. Doctor, R.N. Dordi, D.H. Dudha, D.K. Ellis, A.S. Edulkar, D.M. Gagrat, P.V. Gharpure, M.D.D. Gilder, F.R. Hakim, M.D. Joshi, V. P. Kamat, F. N. Kapadia, S. P. Kapadia, A. Karmally, P. P. Katrak, M. I. Khatkhatay, N. N. Lam, B. A. Lukmani, K. R. Madan, N. J. Maher Homji, E.B. Mazgaonwalla, R.D.P. Mody, N.F. Mogrelia, P.B. Motiwalla, S.N. Navalkar, K.B. Palkhiwalla, G.V. Patel, P.T. Patel, S.J. Popat, V. G. Rele, B.A. Shete, N.P. Sheth, B.P. Shukla, P.F. Soonawalla, J.E. Spencer, S.P. Swami, M.B. Thakore, M.G. Tendulkar, R.C. Vanka, M.B. Velkar, S.G. Wagle and others.

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